

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS DISARMAMENT SPEECH

AU011300Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 25 May UN General Assembly special session]

[Text] THE POLISH DELEGATION HAS ARRIVED AT THE SESSION EXCLUSIVELY DEDICATED TO DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS WITH THE FIRM DETERMINATION TO MAKE HONEST EFFORTS--JOINTLY WITH THE ENVOYS OF OTHER STATES REPRESENTED HERE--TO GIVE THIS ISSUE, WHICH IS NOW CRUCIAL, A HIGH RANK AND A NEW IMPETUS.

Our aspirations express the will of the Polish people and are in line with their vital interests. We are also convinced that they are in line with the will of other peoples all over the world, particularly of those who have been directly affected by the tragedy of a contemporary war and of those who still do not fully enjoy the benefits of peace.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN PEACE IS THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF EVERY MAN AND OF ALL PEOPLES. IT DETERMINES THE PURPOSEFULNESS OF ALL INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS FOR MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL PROGRESS. AT THE SAME TIME THIS RIGHT PROVIDES A FOUNDATION FOR A JUST INTERNATIONAL ORDER. I WOULD LIKE TO STATE THAT POLAND'S ENTIRE ACTIVITY ON THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA AIMS AT INSURING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS RIGHT.

Polish Contribution to Building Peace Structures

THE WILL FOR PEACE IS AN INTEGRAL FEATURE OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S CONSCIOUSNESS AND ATTITUDES. Our country has experienced many wars in its more than a thousand years of history. Almost every generation of Poles had to take pains to restore the country and to heal its wounds. We took part in the most horrible of those wars, World War II, from the very first day to the last. We spared no blood in the struggle with Hitlerite fascism in Poland and in many other regions and fronts. In relation to our population and material potential, we suffered the heaviest losses. More than 6 million of our citizens died in that war. Out of every thousand of Poland's inhabitants 220 died. Material losses totaled 40 percent of the nation's wealth. The Polish capital, Warsaw, and hundreds of cities and villages were leveled to the ground.

The historical experiences, the present aspirations of the nation and the awareness that without peace in the world Poland's security and development are impossible are the source of our determined will to act in favor of the peaceful development of inter-state relations.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC QUALIFIES ACTIVITY FOR PEACE AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE IN FOREIGN POLICY. WE INVARIABLY COMBINE OUR EFFORTS IN THE FIELD OF CONSOLIDATING DETENTE AND DEVELOPING COOPERATION AMONG PEOPLES WITH THE STRIVINGS TO RESTRICT ARMAMENTS AND TO DISARM.

Like the other states of the socialist community, Poland considers that THE MOST IMPORTANT AND URGENT TASK AT PRESENT IS TO CURB THE ARMS RACE AND TO TAKE REAL DISARMAMENT STEPS WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO THE SECURITY OF ANY STATE.

As long as the United Nations exists, Poland has consistently been in favor of giving high priority to disarmament efforts. We have presented all major Polish initiatives in the field of strengthening peace and of disarmament--from the very first General Assembly session--to the UN forum.

THE CONCEPTS AND IDEAS WE PRESENTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS LATER MET WITH A BROAD RESPONSE AND HAVE PROVED TO BE USEFUL FOR WORLD PEACE. Let me refer to the draft plan for creating an nuclear-free zone in central Europe presented in this hall under the name of the "Rapacki Plan." The IDEA OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE HAS EVENTUALLY BEEN INCLUDED IN UNDERTAKINGS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING PEACE, AND IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD SUCH ZONES ARE BEING PUT INTO EFFECT.

THE IDEA OF HOLDING A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION, PRESENTED BY POLAND IN DECEMBER 1964, TOOK THE SHAPE OF THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE IN 1975.

WE PROPOSED THE FREEZING OF NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. WE SUGGESTED RESEARCH BE CARRIED OUT INTO THE EFFECTS OF THE POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. WE HAVE MADE A CONCRETE CONTRIBUTION TOWARD TALKS ON LIMITING THE ARMS RACE.

It is our duty to look for ways to promote disarmament. NEARLY 4 YEARS AGO EDWARD GIEREK, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY, USED THIS TRIBUNE TO PRESENT THE IDEA OF EDUCATING THE YOUNG GENERATIONS FOR LIVING IN PEACE.

The education of societies, particularly of the younger generation, in the spirit of peace, the cultivation of friendly feelings and mutual respect for the achievements and values contributed by all peoples to the world's heritage of civilization and culture are indispensable for shaping international relations favorable to all peoples. While presenting a superstructure for peaceful cooperation, it provides a suitable atmosphere and support for disarmament steps at present and in the future.

Let us do our utmost to prepare the future generations for living in a disarming and disarmed world. Let us imbue in the hearts and minds of youth and of the future generations the ideals of freedom and equality, of the right to live in peace. THE ISSUE OF A PROPER PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP MUST TAKE A LEADING PLACE IN THE SPHERE OF RESTRICTING THE ARMS RACE AND AMONG DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS.

The Ban on Nuclear Weapons Is the Most Important Issue

While presenting our own proposals, we have always respected and respect, always supported and support the initiatives of other states standing on the grounds of realism and aiming at military detente and progress in the sphere of disarmament.

The USSR and other socialist countries have made many proposals of importance. Some of them were presented individually, and the others collectively by the states of the socialist community. POLAND AND OTHER SOCIALIST STATES PRESENTED THEIR VIEWS ON TOPICAL AND BASIC DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS IN THE DRAFT STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT AND IN THE DRAFT PROGRAM FOR ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT, both dated 7 September 1977 and submitted to the preparation committee for the present session, and in the overall disarmament program submitted to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva on 21 February 1978. The comprehensive disarmament proposals L.I. Brezhnev made on 25 April 1978 are of great importance and have Poland's full support.

We have also studied the proposals made by other countries in preparations for the special sessions of the Un General Assembly. Many of them have met with our interest and support. IN PARTICULAR WE SHARE THE STAND OF A GROUP OF NONALIGNED STATES AND OF A NUMBER OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAT THE SPECIAL SESSION SHOULD INITIATE THE ELABORATION OF A BROAD DISARMAMENT PROGRAM AND SHOULD GIVE A REAL IMPETUS TO THE DISARMAMENT TALKS. It is our desire that the activity program, which will be adopted by the session, be realistic and that it specify tasks of key importance for international peace and security.

LIKE THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, WE FEEL THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT AT PRESENT IS TO ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF A NUCLEAR WAR AND TO BAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AS WELL AS ALL TYPES AND VARIETIES OF MASS EXTERMINATION WEAPONS.

Advance in European Detente Serves the Entire World

Our deliberations are taking place under complex international conditions. The very convocation of a special session to discuss disarmament problems is evidence of the growing awareness of increasing contradictions between political detente and developing cooperation, on the one hand, and the intensifying arms race, on the other; between scientific-technical achievements and their application; between the increasingly complex socioeconomic problems in the world and the wastage of increasing sums on armaments--in a word, contradictions between mankind's striving for a favorable future and the threat stemming from the stockpiling of means for its extermination.

A great deal has been done in recent years to provide lasting foundations for peace and security. When Poland, the USSR and other states postulated peaceful cooperation instead of the sterile cold war confrontation, they met with misgivings and opposition. Extremists and militarists are now the only ones to dispute the fact that the detente process, despite the difficulties and obstacles occurring, is the only reasonable way to develop interstate relations.

Bilateral and multilateral debates are encompassing more and more states, more and more issues involving politics, the economy, science, the environment and other fields of common importance for mankind. Efforts are continuing to establish a new and more perfect economic order taking into account the interests of all states.

THE DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE WHICH TURNED FROM THE COLD WAR TO BUILDING, BY THE COMMON EFFORTS OF ALL STATES, A NEW STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE RELATIONS, RESULT FROM THE DETENTE POLICY. However, this process is important not only for Europe. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POTENTIAL OF THE STATES EXISTING IN THAT REGION AND THE FACT THAT TWO POLITICAL AND MILITARY BLOCS BORDER ONE ANOTHER THERE, THE STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY IN EUROPE IS OF IMPORTANCE FOR THE WORLD AS A WHOLE.

The progress made in the European situation is reflected in the settlement of questions stemming from World War II and the postwar development--that is, in the recognition of the existing territorial and political realities, as well as in the broad development of political, economic and cultural relations and human contacts.

It is a pleasure to state that Poland has contributed substantially toward these favorable changes. Relations of cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence now link my country with a growing number of states all over the world.

WE FEEL THAT THE CSCE AND ITS FINAL ACT HAVE PROVIDED FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR CONTINENT AND AN ATMOSPHERE SUITABLE FOR SETTLING MANY PROBLEMS CONCERNING THAT PART OF THE WORLD.

Good conditions have been provided for further progress in shaping the system of lasting security in Europe. At the same time these conditions make it possible to deal realistically with urgent tasks in the field of military detente, of restricting armed forces and armaments, as well as of disarmament. The main importance of the recent Belgrade meeting lies in the fact that it confirmed the importance of the final act and adopted decisions on further multilateral meetings among states participating in the CSCE. The progress made in European detente undoubtedly serves the world at large.

THE SOVIET-U.S. DIALOG, IN PARTICULAR THE DISARMAMENT TALKS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SALT-II AND IN OTHER IMPORTANT FIELDS, ARE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE FOR THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF DETENTE IN EUROPE AND ALL OVER THE WORLD. Poland attaches much attention to this dialog, gives it its full support and would like to see favorable results.

The Illusory and Dangerous Ideas of Armament Partisans

However, we could not be realistic if we failed to note a number of negative or even dangerous phenomena. THE GROWING INFLUENCE GAINED RECENTLY IN SOME COUNTRIES BY MILITARY INDUSTRY COMPLEXES WHO SEEK TO SUBORDINATE THE POLICY PURSUED BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO THEIR OWN INTERESTS IS CAUSING US CONCERN. Even now armaments are an enormous weight burdening the peoples of many countries. This burden renders the settlement of many urgent social problems difficult or virtually impossible and, it deforms economic life.

In some Western circles the thesis is being voiced about the need to substantiate discouragement. Support is being given to the doctrine that only increased armaments give increased security. These disturbing symptoms show that the idea of the "balance of terror" as an alleged guarantee of peace and security is still alive. THIS IS AN ILLUSORY AND DANGEROUS WAY OF THINKING.

The will for determined activity must grow from the awareness of the danger armaments present for peace in Europe and in the world and from the feeling of responsibility for the present and the future of the peoples. We do not share the view that the idea of disarmament is merely a noble utopia and that mankind has been inevitably condemned to an escalation in the arms race. On the contrary, the bilateral and multilateral agreements on restricting the arms race and on disarmament, already concluded and now being put into effect, are evidence that it is possible to curb the race and to carry out disarmament if there is the political will to do it.

The Broad Range of Possibilities and of Agreements Necessary

With this conviction Poland is participating in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and in undertakings linked with this issue.

We feel that progress in the Vienna talks would be an important factor stimulating the process of military detente. WE HOPE THAT ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NOT DIMINISHING THE SECURITY OF ANY STATE, A SOLUTION WILL BE FOUND MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE DEGREE OF THE PRESENT MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN THAT SENSITIVE REGION OF EUROPE. ALONG WITH OUR ALLIES, WE ARE CONSISTENTLY STRIVING IN THIS DIRECTION.

We consistently put into effect the provisions of the CSCE final act in the sphere of means to boost confidence.

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING POLAND HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE WORK OF THE GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE PROVIDING THE MAIN FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL DISARMAMENT TALKS AND IT HAS WORKED OUT A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS IN THIS SPHERE. We favorably assess the work performed by this organ, and at the same time feel that efforts should be made to increase its efficiency. The will and political willingness of states to conclude negotiated agreements is of basic importance in this respect.

The Warsaw Pact states presented a draft convention in Geneva banning the production, development, deployment and application of neutron weapons. We attach particularly great importance to this issue. We note the U.S. decision to postpone the question of producing these weapons. HOWEVER, WE FEEL THAT IT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY THE DECISION TO COMPLETELY RENOUNCE ITS PRODUCTION IN THE SAME WAY AS THE SOVIET UNION UNDERTOOK TO DO THIS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUALITY. WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATO STATES WILL ACCEPT THE CONVENTION COMPLETELY BANNING NEUTRON WEAPONS.

In February this year, as stated, the socialist countries submitted a long-term disarmament program to the Geneva committee forum. We feel that this program is realistic and in line with the interests of all states. I would like to call attention to several essential problems in this program, problems to which Poland attaches particular attention and pays traditional interest.

The treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons prevents the proliferation of these weapons just as the security system under the International Atomic Energy Agency substantially hampers the application of atomic energy for military purposes. WE FEEL THAT IT IS IMPERATIVE TO REDOUBLE EFFORTS TO MAKE THE NONPROLIFERATION TREATY UNIVERSALLY BINDING AND TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

International cooperation in the peaceful application of nuclear energy should be constantly linked with perfecting the most effective security system. We subordinate Poland's activity in the London Club precisely to this issue.

We speak out for a ban on developing and producing other mass destruction weapons emerging in the technological arms race. For years my country has been engaged in the highly important issue of the complete elimination of chemical weapons. WE CAN STATE WITH SATISFACTION THAT A SIGNIFICANT RAPPROCHMENT IN VIEWS HAS BEEN ATTAINED IN TALKS ON AN APPROPRIATE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THIS ISSUE. WE HOPE THAT AN AGREEMENT IN THIS SPHERE WILL SOON BE ATTAINED.

Further progress is essential in preventing an arms race on the sea and ocean bed. AFTER THE 1971 TREATY DENUCLEARIZING THE SEA AND OCEAN BED, WE MUST ADVANCE FURTHER TOWARD ITS COMPLETE DEMILITARIZATION. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE FOR REVISING THE SAID TREATY, POLAND IS PLEASED TO STATE THAT MOST STATES SHARE THIS POINT OF VIEW. THIS WAS REFLECTED IN THE DEBATE AND THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE 32D SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WE GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO THE REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY BUDGETS OF SECURITY COUNCIL PERMANENT MEMBER STATES AND OTHER STATES WITH SIGNIFICANT MILITARY POTENTIAL. We second the USSR proposal to apply a part of the means thus released to socioeconomic development and particularly to assisting developing countries.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT THAT AS MANY STATES AS POSSIBLE JOIN THE EXISTING MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, because when a number of states remain outside the agreements already concluded, significant progress in the sphere of disarmament and of restricting the arms race is hardly conceivable.

The committee for preparing the special session, with Poland's active participation, did a useful and difficult job, having drafted a final document which provided a basis for further work at the present session. A number of fundamental principles were agreed upon to guide states in their disarmament efforts. At the same time differences emerged in the views on some principles, primarily on the scope of activities and on the question of mechanisms. We hope that this session will be able to overcome these differences.

IN OUR OPINION, THE DOCUMENT THAT WILL BE ADOPTED AT THE SESSION SHOULD BE REALISTIC AND ACCEPTABLE TO THE TOTALITY OF STATES. It must not be declarative in its nature, but should concentrate on the specification of the most important and urgent lines of activity in the sphere of disarmament and should provide favorable conditions for concrete disarmament steps. THE SESSION MUST ALSO DECISIVELY HASTEN THE DISARMAMENT TALKS TAKING PLACE AT VARIOUS LEVELS.

The manifestation of a pertinent political will be all session participants and the observance of the generally accepted disarmament principles, particularly of the principle of the inviolability of state security, are the main condition for the success of the session. It is also most important for the session to adopt decisions by consensus, because only then they will be adequately effective and practically feasible.

We must strive to unite the efforts of all those who have resolved to build their security on lasting foundations and who are aware of the fact that under present conditions war has ceased to be a means of settling disputes and that the arms race has become a burden hampering socioeconomic development. IN OTHER WORDS, WHILE DEFINING THE BASIC DISARMAMENT GOALS AND PRINCIPLES, AS WELL AS OUTLINING A PROGRAM FOR CONCRETE UNDERTAKINGS, WE MUST FIND THE MOST COMMON DENOMINATOR FOR THE COMMON INTERESTS OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF STATES. IT IS PRECISELY THIS THAT WE CONSIDER TO BE THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This essentially meets the requirements of the UN Charter.

WE HOPE THAT OUR SESSION WILL PAVE THE WAY AND WILL TAKE CONCRETE PREPARATORY STEPS TO CONVENE A WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT. WE CONSIDER SUCH A CONFERENCE, APPROPRIATELY ORGANIZED AND PROVIDED WITH WORKING ORGANS, A PRESTIGIOUS WORLD FORUM FOR FINDING PRACTICAL DISARMAMENT SOLUTIONS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE INTERESTS OF ALL STATES.

The conclusion of a treaty banning the application of force in international relations, in line with the USSR proposal, would be of great importance in creating the appropriate atmosphere of confidence favorable for disarmament steps.

The contemporary world is a commonwealth of all peoples, and the aspiration to build a lasting peace structure should be the main objective for our generation, a duty to those who died in defense of freedom and independence, as well as to the coming generations who will follow us. GUIDED BY A PROFOUND MORAL MOTIVE AND THE IMPERATIVE OF THE EPOCH, POLAND DEMANDS THAT AN END BE PUT TO THE ARMS RACE AND REAL DISARMAMENT BE STARTED.

EIGHTH WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS OPENS 1 JUNE

Hoxha, Party-State Leaders Attend

AU010940 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 0800 GMT on 1 Jun 78 carries 20 minutes of reportage on the opening session of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union in Durres this morning. Reported as attending are delegates from throughout the country and party-state leaders, including "Comrades Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrades Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Lenka Cuko and Simon Stefani; Nexhmije Hoxha, party Central Committee member; Vito Kapo, chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; and Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District Party Committee."

The reporter then says Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, declares the congress open. With a brief speech she notes the significance of the event and lists the foreign delegations to this live forum and welcomes them. At this point the studio announcer says the rostrum is taken by Lunturia (?Rezi) who proposed the "leading organs" of the congress. Following the elections of these organs and the Secretariat of the congress, the rostrum is taken, according to the announcer, by Vito Kapo, chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, who "delivers the report of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union on the role of women in the building of socialism, the activity of the Albanian Women's Union between the two congresses [the last congress and current one] and the tasks for implementing the Seventh AWP Congress decisions." The announcer gives no further details of the speech. The congress is reported to be continuing its proceedings.

Hoxha Greets Congress

AU011700Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Greetings message sent to the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union held in Durres by Comrade Enver Hoxha on behalf of the party Central Committee--read by Kadri Hasbiu, Party Central Committee Politburo member, on 1 June 1978--recorded]

[Text] To the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union: Dear comrade delegates, all of Albania follows attentively and with joy the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union, this important event in the life of our country. The banners of victories, with which you have come to your congress, are the results of the efforts of all the women of Albania, all our people, for implementing the party's program for the complete emancipation of women and our entire socialist society. [applause]

On behalf of the party Central Committee, all the party and on my personal behalf, it is a particular pleasure for me to greet you, comrades, and all the heroic women of Socialist Albania and to wish you fine work and successes in the congress proceedings. [applause and shouts of "Enver Hoxha" and "Workers Party"] May the voice of our (militant) women and girls resound in your congress. May their thought and determination to further the cause of the revolution and our socialist construction be strongly expressed.

Your congress is (living evidence) of that profound and extensive revolution which has occurred in the life of the Albanian woman. You, your self, who have come (here) from the [words indistinct] construction sites [words indistinct] our country, the new woman, who has been freed from oppression and exploitation [words indistinct] not only participates in production but also in the development and direction of the state and the party.

You mirror that (?full warranty) and (?this) great success provided to women by socialism. [applause]

The party is particularly pleased when realizing that the Albanian (?women have a high standard of emancipation) for which the party has worked and struggled since the first days of its founding. In the women, the party found that invincible spirit of our people who, for subsequent centuries, resisted oppression and exploitation. It found those noble virtues which would make them unyielding fighters in the war. In the women it also found that force which the country needed for building the new Albania. [applause]

The women of our country have always, by many feats, shown their great love for and boundless devotion to the party because in the party they have the true leader which would realize their great dream and make them free and equal and honored and respected in the society. Therefore, the Albanian woman, responding to the party's call, courageously rose to the national liberation struggle, the struggle to destroy the old regime and smash its laws and canons, consistently wage the class struggle, build the socialist society and affirm the new norms and habits of the proletarian morality.

The victories achieved in these struggles have been cemented with the blood shed by the best daughters of our people. To the party, to the people and to the country the heroines Mine Fezo, (Fiqeri Barteri), Blue Naipi, Persefoni Kokdhima, Marta and Prena Pazhari)--all these women and girls have been and remain dear and unforgettable. History has placed them side by side with the outstanding heroes of this country.

From the heights reached it is possible to clearly discern the glorious path traversed by Albanian women, the path of struggle for the socialist revolution, without which there could have been no real liberation and no real emancipation of society and, therefore, of women, in our country. This struggle has been and remains a school of incalculable value for the women of Socialist Albania today and for all generations to come. This struggle shows what the proletarian revolution can do for women and what women can do for the revolution when it is led by the Marxist-Leninist party. [applause] The emancipation of Albanian women, one of the greatest victories of the socialist revolution and one of the most important deeds of our party, grows in significance when one looks at the position of women in the capitalist and revisionist world. There, too, there is talk about the emancipation of women but this is merely a propaganda slogan because [words indistinct] there women are the first to experience the severe consequences of the economic and financial crisis, they are thrown into the streets, they are the most oppressed and neglected section of society.

Among the successes attained, the party appreciates the great role played by the militant organization of the Albanian Women's Union. During the 35 years of its existence, it has devotedly carried out the tasks entrusted it by the party for the education and mobilization of women.

Therefore, dear comrades, strengthen your great organization even more, raise its role to new heights in defending and furthering the victories attained, in consolidating and furthering the emancipation of women. [applause]

Comrade delegates, the Seventh AWP Congress developed a great program of struggle for the country's comprehensive development on the path of socialism, relying, as always, on our own efforts. This program cannot be successfully achieved without the active participation of women and their revolutionary struggle. The party calls on women to work, because production cannot be furthered without their participation. The party calls on women to take weapons in their hands because the country cannot be defended without them.

The party calls on women to raise their Marxist-Leninist, educational, cultural, technical and professional standards, because without them the personalities of women cannot be improved. It calls on women to participate in the country's government, because there can be no development of socialist democracy without the participation of women. The party is firmly convinced that Albanian women will remain, always, at the height of their tasks, that they will be, as always, in the vanguard of the struggle for socialism.

Our entire society, workers and cooperativists, engineers and technicians, officers and soldiers, are all interested in the problems to be debated in your congress and in the tasks that you will be taking upon yourselves, because they, side by side with their women comrades, are building the country and making it prosperous. They are smashing the imperialist and revisionist encirclement. They are defeating its economic blockade and ideological pressure and are promoting the socialist revolution.

Society is also greatly interested in the noble mission of women as mothers and their great role in the education and upbringing of children. Our country has a magnificent young generation, loyal to the party and people. Great merit for this belongs to Albanian mothers, who are bring up and educating their children to resemble themselves in valor, boldness and patriotism, and to overtake them in knowledge and in the strides that they will be making on the brilliant path of socialism. [applause]

Our country's women have implanted in the hearts of the youth a love for the party and the socialist homeland. They are struggling to turn their families into (?real) eagles' nests, in which boys and girls will be inspired to serve socialism in the plains and in the mountains, in factories and building sites, in schools and laboratories, wherever the country may need them most. This is a vital issue for the present and future of Socialist Albania. [applause]

The people and the party are aware that even greater efforts must be made on the part of all society for the constant emancipation of women, so that women may fully assume the role incumbent upon them as a great revolutionary force for the construction of socialism and the country's defense. They are aware that efforts need to be made to eradicate, among women as well as among men, outdated vestiges, mentalities, and prejudices; to combat liberal and conservative manifestations, bourgeois and revisionist influences, which prevent women from asserting their values and capabilities at all times. The party is convinced that the party and mass organizations, the state and economic organs, the educational and cultural institutions, and all the working people will struggle together to further the emancipation of women and lead it from one victory to the next. [applause]

Dear comrade delegates, the current situation in the world is very troubled and [word indistinct] with great threats to the freedom and independence of the peoples. The bourgeoisie and imperialists, particularly U.S. and Soviet imperialists, and the revisionists and opportunists of all colors are trying by all possible means to suppress the rebellion of the masses, to strangle the revolution, and to undermine the liberation struggle and enslave all countries. The superpowers and all those who are following them are engaged in a frenzied arms race and are preparing to plunge the world into a new war. They are inciting conflicts between peoples and nations, are interfering brutally in their domestic affairs, and are hatching conspiracies against the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples. These conditions created in the world, which are constantly changing, must be followed with the greatest attention, so that we may always be ready and able to meet any danger that might threaten our country. They make it imperative that we should further raise our revolutionary vigilance, that we should further steel the people's unity around the country's defense, and that this defense we should be constantly strengthening. Let us all work, all of us, men and women, to develop and consolidate our socialist economy, to completely fulfill the tasks set out in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, to make the life of our people and of our children even more beautiful and prosperous. [applause]

Struggling and working for the construction of socialism, the women of the new Albania will preserve and develop the spirit of proletarian internationalism which characterizes them; they will side with all progressive women who are fighting for emancipation and for their rights; they will side with the peoples struggling for their national and social emancipation.

The beautiful city of Durres, where your congress is being held, is a city of well-known patriotic and revolutionary traditions, a city with a talented working class and with a high and developed culture. May these traditions and the enthusiastic fervor of the people of Durres be a further inspiration for the successful proceedings of your congress. [applause]

Under the party's leadership, and with its ideals in your minds and hearts, move onward comrades, with new fervor, in the battles to achieve the tasks of the Seventh AWP Congress! Fight like resolute revolutionaries to further raise the glory of our socialist homeland! [applause]

Long live the heroic women of Albania! Long live the militant organization of the Albanian Women's Union! Long live our glorious party! Glory to victorious Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] On behalf of the AWP Central Committee--Enver Hoxha. Tirana, 1 June 1978. [applause]

AHMATI-LED TRADE DELEGATION VISITS TURKEY

AU312122Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has left for the Republic of Turkey. The delegation is led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Muzaffer Ahmati. The delegation was seen off by [name indistinct] and other comrades; and [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy officials.

At Istanbul airport, the delegation was met by representatives of the Turkish Ministry of Commerce; Ulvi Lulo, Albanian ambassador to Turkey; and by (Rakip Hoxha), Albanian consul in Istanbul. After a stay in Istanbul the delegation arrived in Ankara. It was welcomed at the airport by [name indistinct], undersecretary at the Ministry of Commerce and other high officials of this ministry.

The delegation was received today by Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce of the Republic of Turkey.

BRIEFS

NEW HOXHA BOOK--The book "Enver Hoxha, Questions of the Revolution and Building of Socialism" has been published. It includes documents written since the founding of the AWP up to 1961. Another two books will be published later. The aim of the books is to help the students of higher schools master the Marxist-Leninist science, the history of the AWP, dialectical and historical materialism and political economy. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 30 May 78 AU]

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ZHIVKOV ATTENDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN QUESTIONS

AU011529Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A national conference on questions and tasks of agriculture and the food industry stemming from the BCP national conference decisions opened today at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia. The following comrades are taking part in the conference's work: Todor Zhivkov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Krastyu Trichkov; Nacho Papazov; Kiril Zarev and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers' members; members of the BZNS Permanent Board; BCP okrug committees' first secretaries; chairmen of the okrug people's councils; leaders of agricultural organizations; scientists; and frontrankers.

Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, read a report.

Important questions such as those on perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planning leadership of agriculture and food industry were discussed. Special attention was devoted to questions of turning animal husbandry into a [word indistinct] branch, rational use of soil, effective use of material resources and strengthening the agricultural cadres. Concrete measures for speedily solving the set tasks were marked.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was greeted with exceptional cordiality and prolonged exclamations glorifying the party, spoke at the conference. He outlined the basic questions of further effectively developing agriculture, and pointed out a number of basic trends for decreasing [words indistinct], the use of earth and the equipment, strengthening the agrarian organizations, and preparing specialists and cadres.

ZHIVKOV VISITS VRATSA; TALKS WITH OKRUG OFFICIALS

AU012010Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "This afternoon Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Vratsa." "Comrade Todor Zhivkov was greeted by Nano Lalov, Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and Lazar Petrov, chairman of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Comrade Zhivkov was accompanied by Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, and Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism."

A military unit presented military honors, after which Comrade Zhivkov proceeded to the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee, where he met the bureau members and members of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

"Nano Lalov, Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the BCP national conference. He dwelled on the economic questions which are attracting the attention of the okrug party committee; such as increasing the productivity of labor, fully using the production capacities, materials and raw materials, the use of agrarian equipment, and so forth."

"Comrade Zhivkov positively evaluated the achievements and strivings of the BCP okrug organizations for creative and businesslike implementation of party instructions."

Later on the first party and state leader opened the new city culture house.

STANKO TODOROV-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS MOSCOW EXHIBITION

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

AU291940Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian state delegation led by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived today in Moscow. It will take part in the opening of the national jubilee exhibition "1878-1978 Bulgaria liberated, Bulgaria rejuvenated."

The delegation was greeted by Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The exhibition is dedicated to the centennial of Bulgarian liberation and will take place under the slogan "USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Integration in Action."

The exponents and pictures of the exhibition will acquaint the citizens of the Soviet capital and its guests with the newest achievements of our country, which are a result of the BCP line for a comprehensive coming together between the two countries.

Report on Todorov Speech

For a Moscow PRAVDA account of Stanko Todorov's address at the opening of the Bulgarian National Exhibition in Moscow on 30 May, see the East Europe section of the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Delegation Returns 31 May

AU311137Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] The government delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow today.

The delegation had participated in the inauguration of the Bulgarian national jubilee exhibition in the Soviet capital.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially welcomed by Comrades Tano Tsolov and Krastyu Trichkov, as well as by Kiril Zarev and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and by members of the government. Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, was also present.

ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU281912Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the Armed Forces of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, headed by Colonel Abdelhamid Latreche, secretary general of the Ministry of National Defence, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Army General Dobri Zhur, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria.

Dzhurov Receives Delegation

AU291808Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on 29 May received a military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic Armed Forces led by Col Abdelhamid Latreche, secretary general of the Algerian Defense Ministry. Talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were held. Habib Djafari, the Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, also took part in the talks.

Hosts Dinner

AU300851Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, tonight gave an official dinner in honor of the delegation of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic Armed Forces led by Col Abdelhamid Latreche, secretary general of the Ministry of National Defense.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU301130Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Col Abdelhamid Latreche, secretary general of the Ministry of National Defense and leader of the delegation of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

TODOROV RECEIVES INDIAN CULTURE, EDUCATION MINISTER

AU260855Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Today, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reviewed here Mr Pratap Chandra Chunder, minister of education, social welfare and culture of India, who is visiting the country at the invitation of the Committee for Culture.

The Bulgarian prime minister emphasized that friendly relations and cooperation in all spheres of life bind the two countries together. "Bulgaria and India are unanimous on the major international issues" said Mr Stanko Todorov.

Mr Chunder expressed his satisfaction with the talks he had had with high-ranking officials on the cultural front and thanked for the willingness expressed for the cultural ties to keep on strengthening in the name of mutual acquaintance and closeness of the two peoples, in the name of peace and understanding. Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Chunder exchanged views on some concrete issues of bilateral cooperation.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVES CHUNDER

AU261128Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Drazha Vulcheva, minister of education, has received Prof Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder, minister of education, social welfare and culture of India, who was briefed on the development of education in Bulgaria and expressed his interest in the forms of combining education with practical work.

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Thoughts were exchanged on the expansion of relations between the two countries in the sector of education. The meeting was attended by (name indistinct), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in Sofia.

Chunder Departs for Prague

AU261515Y Sofia BTA in English 1410 GMT 26 May 78 AU

["India Will Deepen Her Cultural Cooperation With Bulgaria"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--These were the opening words of the statement by the minister of education, social care and culture of India, Mr Pratap Chandra Chunder, to a BTA representative, before his departure from Sofia to Prague today. He assessed his four-day stay at the invitation of the Committee for Culture as very beneficial for the future expanding of bilateral cooperation in all sectors of culture, education and art.

Mr Chunder stated that India will "with handfuls" draw on Bulgaria's experience in the organization of the management of culture on the social and state principle. In his view this is a form which sets the best conditions for (spreading) the creative potential of a people. He added that now Bulgaria can serve as an example with her achievements not only with her ancient but also with her modern culture.

In conclusion Mr Chunder expressed his admiration of the interest shown by the Bulgarian population and especially by the young generation in culture, art and literature.

At Sofia airport the distinguished guest was seen off by the chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, [Mariya] Zakhariyeva, and other officials.

ANNIVERSARY OF 2 JUNE MARKED IN SOFIA

Dzhurov Attends Commemorative Meeting

AU272026Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] The traditional meeting and military ceremony devoted to 2 June was held at the Zherkovo site in Sofia Okrug tonight. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Nikolay Djulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee; Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, former partisans of the Chavdar Brigade, and many citizens attended the meeting.

Maj General Stefan Stefanov, former partisan of the Chavdar Brigade, delivered a speech.

Leaders Attend Sofia Ceremony

AU012120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "Tonight at the Sofia 9 September Square there was a festive tattoo on the occasion of 2 June--the day of Botev and of those who gave their lives in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism, fascism and in the motherland war.

The following comrades took their places at the mausoleum tribune: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Misho Mishev, Nacho Papazov; generals and officers; leaders of public, political and mass organizations and veterans."

"Col General Atanas Semerdzhiev spoke about the heroism of the thousands of sons and daughters of the Bulgarian people who sacrificed their life for the people's freedom."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN SPETHMANN

AU312045Y Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the president of the executive board of the "Thyssen" concern Dr Dieter Spethmann, who is on a visit here at Mr Zhivkov's invitation. Within the framework of the favourable development of the economic ties between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany were reviewed the possibilities of the further expansion of cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and enterprises of the concern.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Bulgarian Government, took part in the conversation. The conversation proceeded in a constructive and businesslike spirit.

TRADE UNIONS CENTRAL COUNCIL PLENUM HELD

AU271430Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] The fifth plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions is being held in Sofia. Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, read a report analyzing the tasks facing the Bulgarian trade unions connected with the fulfillment of the national party conference decisions on perfecting the socialist organization of labor and complete management of the economy.

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the plenum.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

AU311138Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Stefan Bobos, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country, who presented his credentials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Romanian ambassador exchanged greeting addresses.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, also received the A.W. Shamsul Alam, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bangladesh to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials. They exchanged words of greetings.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

MORE ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BRATISLAVA

Briefed by Lenart

LD011722Y Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 1 CETEK--The Soviet party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party and president, met at Bratislava Castle today with representatives of the Slovak Communist Party and state bodies.

The meeting was also attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, and other officials accompanying the Soviet guests during their visit to Slovakia.

The Soviet guests were welcomed at Bratislava Castle by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, who acquainted them with the life and work of Slovak communists and the successful development of Slovak economy.

The share of Slovak industry in the overall Czechoslovak production exceeds 30 percent and is growing (?steadily). The 1970s were a period of the most successful construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia, and the same applies to Slovakia.

The successes are greatly due to Czechoslovakia's place in the socialist community and the big assistance granted by the Soviet Union. The importance of Slovak economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is growing within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance as well as in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

Jozef Lenart recalled that the entire history of relations between Socialist Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union is imbued with the spirit of warm fraternity and real socialist internationalism, and pointed at the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the struggle to consolidate peace in the world, and in the struggle for peaceful cooperation of nations, and for halting the arms race.

Leonid Brezhnev thanked Jozef Lenart for the information about the life of Socialist Slovakia, and said that the continuing development of Slovak industry and agriculture is a significant contribution toward bridging the gap between the economic and living standards of the two parts of Czechoslovakia.

This was made possible by the consistent Leninist policy on nationalities, pursued under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, he added.

Leonid Brezhnev appreciated Slovakia's part in Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in economy and other spheres, and the direct contacts between the borders of the Soviet Union and Slovakia. [as received]

In the concluding part of his speech, Leonid Brezhnev highly appreciated the course of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia, and the talks with Czechoslovak officials in Prague, the results of which will help promote cooperation between the two countries. (?The) domestic and international successes of Czechoslovakia were attained due to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and its Presidium, led by Gustav Husak, and the hundreds of thousands of Czech and Slovak communists, Leonid Brezhnev said and wished the communists and other working people of Slovakia many successes in their work.

Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the Soviet party and government delegation, accompanied by Gustav Husak, laid wreaths here today at the memorial of Soviet soldiers and the memorial of the Slovak national uprising.

[Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 1130 GMT on 1 June reports that "The delegation is also accompanied by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the CPSL Bratislava City Committee; Nikolay Goncharov, the Soviet consul general in Bratislava, and Daniel Futej, the head of a department at the CPSL Central Committee. The Soviet and our highest representatives were welcomed in the Federal Hall of Bratislava Castle by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; members of the Secretariat; Miloslav Boja, the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, and leading representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava and the West Slovak region."]

Toasted at Dinner

LD011829Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Toast made by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a dinner held in Brezhnev's honor in Bratislava on 1 June--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev, dear Comrade Husak, our Soviet guests, comrades:

Allow me on behalf of party and state bodies, on behalf of the organizations of the National Front, on behalf of communists and all the working people of the Slovak Socialist Republic, to express joy at the fact that the Soviet party and government delegation led by you, esteemed Leonid Ilich, during its stay in our CSSR came to Slovakia, to its capital, Bratislava.

You arrived in our homeland in the last days of May, not long after we recalled the memorable May of 1945 when the Soviet Army accomplished its liberating mission, saved our peoples from destruction and opened a gateway to a new life for them. The inhabitants of Slovak towns and villages remember with gratitude the courage of partisans and Red Army soldiers, the heroism of the Soviet armies, which in fierce battles fought their way to Slovakia, which had revolted, to aid the Slovak national uprising, in whose vanguard, together with other representatives of the CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak National Council, was Comrade Husak. Our people lovingly remember that in the ranks of the 18th Army, which took part in the liberation of Slovakia, fought our dear guest, valued friend of the Czechoslovak people, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev.

Allow me, Leonid Ilich, to express our sincere joy at the fact that you and Comrade Husak, active, frontranking participants in the armed struggle of our peoples against fascism, a struggle in which Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was consolidated, are today at the head of our fraternal communist parties and our socialist countries. [applause]

The new modern history of the peoples of Czechoslovakia is imbued with the ideas, the inspiring example and selfless help of the Soviet people. The Soviet people were at our side in good times, in times of success, and in the fateful moments of difficult trials.

This was again fully confirmed 10 years ago. The international assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries made it possible to eliminate the threat of a counter-revolutionary overthrow, prevented bloodshed, and allowed us both to restore the unity of the party on Marxist-Leninist principles and, under the sound leadership of the party, headed by Comrade Husak, to bring new prosperity to the republic.

The farsightedness of the fraternal countries' international assistance and the correctness of our course is particularly evident in the light of successes attained by our party and by our working people in all spheres of life after overcoming the crisis. During the recent 30th anniversary of Victorious February, we were able to note with satisfaction that, over the three decades of the rule of the working class and the working people, we have mastered achievements of which we are rightly proud. Figures reveal that industrial production in Slovakia as against 1937 increased 40-fold; agricultural production doubled; labor productivity increased 6-fold; two-thirds of our citizens live in apartments built after the liberation; the number of students at universities increased 20-fold; the number of scientists, technicians, artists and cultural workers, and intelligentsia in general, has also multiplied. Slovakia, and all of our homeland, was able to score these successes because of the continued selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, because Czechoslovakia is part of the family of countries of the socialist community, because the friendship of our republic with the Soviet Union is being further consolidated.

Valuing highly the fruits of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, we welcome, dear Comrade Brezhnev, dear Soviet comrades, your visit, the talks between the Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations, as an expression of firm resolve to raise the level of our relations to a new, higher grade. The fruits of extensive cooperation are plentiful. The level of our relations is higher than ever before. Nevertheless, in agreement with you, our esteemed guests, we say that in all spheres, in particular in the development of coproduction and specialization, in scientific-technical development, there exist untapped resources. Therefore we shall tirelessly translate into life the results of the current talks of our party and government delegations, and we shall support your initiatives, your noble endeavors, esteemed Comrades Brezhnev and Husak.

Allow me, dear Soviet comrades, to express joy once again at your visit to Slovakia, and to raise my glass to firm international unity, to the cooperation of our fraternal communist parties, to indestructible friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, to new successes of the Soviet people in building a communist society, to new triumphs in our joint struggle for a lasting and irreversible peace for all nations, a peace for which your party, your country, and you personally, Comrade Brezhnev, have done and are doing so much. Your health, esteemed Leonid Ilich! The health of the members of the Soviet delegation! The health of Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR! The health of all comrades! [applause]

Responds With Toast

LD011840Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Toast made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a dinner given in his honor in Bratislava on 1 June--recorded in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I thank you cordially on behalf of our entire delegation and on my own behalf for the unforgettable moments we have spent in this beautiful city on the Danube.

I think you for the cordial hospitality and comradely attention of the Slovak party and state representatives, for the glowing smiles and greetings of the citizens of Bratislava. The name of your city sounds to Russians, as to all Slav people, like music: Bratislava: brother and glory. These notions form one entity. This city has a beautiful and, I would say, a very fitting name.

My life is in many aspects bound with Slovakia, which has an unparalleled beauty and is so close to us by language and culture. I go back in my memories to the difficult years of the relentless struggle against fascism, and to the various stages of the strengthening and a deeper friendship of the two fraternal, socialist states. The historic fate of Slovakia in the course of the past half century is a fitting lesson for nations, and one which should not be overlooked by anybody. Is it possible to forget that, among the unfortunate setups that German fascism tried to establish in the subjugated, so-called new Europe, one of the highest priorities was held by the liquidation of the Czechoslovak Republic and the disruption of the state and national unity of Czechs and Slovaks?

This unity was not to the liking of those who aspired to a 1000-year rule over European nations. But the moment of liberation from fascist slavery arrived. The Hitlerite aggressors were crushed by the Soviet Army and its progress merged with the liberation struggle of the subjugated nations.

The heroic Slovak national uprising was also inscribed into the history of those days. After the liberation from the occupiers the Czechs and Slovaks made a unanimous decision regarding their future.

The state unity of Czechoslovakia came into being once again--and not only that, it assumed a new and indivisibly firm basis in the form of the Leninist policy on nationalities--under the conditions of socialism--which is implemented by the CPCZ.

The experiences of Czechoslovakia, just like the experiences of the Soviet Union, have convincingly proved that only socialism and only the policy of the communists can secure genuine mutual respect and fraternal cooperation among the various nationalities, their genuine equality, and a genuinely equal status. This is convincingly proved by the dynamic development of Slovakia, by the growth of its industry and agriculture, which has made it possible to eliminate the backwardness that was the heritage of the capitalist past.

The accomplishments of today's Slovakia are the fruits of socialism and one of the significant results of the indivisible unity of Socialist Czechoslovakia. We, your neighbors, friends and brothers, are sincerely pleased at these accomplishments.

I would like to mention one more thing. Today Slovakia is the part of the CSSR which maintains intensive, numerous and varied links and contacts between our countries. In addition to overall interstate relations, there is also direct neighborly contact within the border areas of both countries. In short, we are in all respects well acquainted with each other, we are good neighbors and friends. So it is a great pleasure to visit Slovakia.

Allow me, comrades, to propose a toast to further successes in the development of the Slovak Socialist Republic, to the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, to indestructible friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, to the CPCZ, to the health of the present Comrades Husak, Bilak, Lenart and all our friendly Bratislava hosts. [applause]

Leaves for Prague

LD011827Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Shortly after 1830, the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, together with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, along with other Czechoslovak representatives, left Bratislava by air for Prague.

The honored guests were seen off at the airport by the highest representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic, headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, as well as by hundreds of people. [Prague CTX in English at 2105 GMT on 1 June carries a report on Brezhnev's departure which adds that the Soviet delegation and Husak were also seen off by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and other officials.]

HUSAK AWARDS KLEMENT GOTTFELD ORDER TO BREZHNEV

LD021035Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the Klement Gottwald Order. This high distinction was awarded to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in recognition of his efforts in construction of the socialist homeland.

COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV VISIT, ARMS RACE

LD020910Y Prague CTX in English 0838 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 2, CETEKA--The visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia is a highly valuable contribution to the joint effort of the socialist countries for new trends of cooperation, which add further strength to the historic peace mission of world socialism, RUDE PRAVO says today.

The Czechoslovak as well as the world public accepted with unusual interest and attention the passage of Leonid Brezhnev's speech in which he spoke of the vital issues of the present-day world, of the questions of peace and war, the daily says, adding that it shows the unbreakable will of the Soviet Union to continue fighting more resolutely, with principled consistency, for achieving a decisive turn in the struggle to stop the arms race, for disarmament, for linking political detente with military relaxation.

The daily says that the present international situation is characterized by antagonisms reflected in the growing opposition by the most reactionary forces of (?imperialist) enemies of detente to the process of detente and peaceful cooperation among states. It notes that while representatives of imperialist countries are addressing the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament with polished speeches, the NATO council adopted an extensive aggressive long-term plan for further armament, under which the NATO member states will have to increase their military expenditure by 80,000 million dollars within a decade.

The West's plans for escalating armaments and thus for increasing international tension cannot be underrated. Twice in the life of the oldest generation today, capitalism dragged mankind into war. The slanderous attacks which have taken the shape of an escalated campaign against the Soviet Union and the socialist community in general are to help imperialism deceive nations, the daily says and adds that it is a grave matter that even U.S. President James Carter is resorting to primitive fabrications about Soviet policy and to its flagrant distortion. The United States should realize once and for all that the time when imperialism dictated its laws to the world is definitely over.

The paper points out that Czechoslovakia fully supports Leonid Brezhnev's statements that the socialist countries will go ahead, in spite of great obstacles, together with all advocates of peace and good neighbourhood and will seek a reliable and complete solution to the urgent problem of disarmament "in the interest of whole mankind, each of us."

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS ASSESSED

AU310958Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 78 p 7 AU

[Article by Jan Hrobar in the column "We Comment": "Firm Revolutionary Positions"]

[Text] The 10th Greek Communist Party [KKE] Congress has a guaranteed significant place in the stormy and glorious history of Greek communists. It is at the same time a significant event in the life of the international communist and progressive movement. A number of reasons offer support for this fact.

It will always be remembered as the first legal KKE congress after almost 30 years of illegality and cruel persecution in the postwar period. However, the programmatic line adopted by the 10th congress will be remembered and quoted above all as a concrete contribution to the country's political life.

The congress was faced with the important tasks of drawing conclusions from the party's rich activity and determining the further direction of the struggle for freedom and progress, and of delineating, as concretely as possible, new tasks of the battle arising from the working people's desire to be rid of the yoke and chains that prevent them from proceeding further on the path to national independence, democracy and socialism. The topical nature of this task was framed by such important changes as the fall of the fascist military regime in 1974, the reinstitution of the bourgeois democracy, the legalization of the communist party, and consolidation of its position in the country's political life.

The congress has totally fulfilled its mission. It clearly answered all the pressing questions and problems of contemporary Greece, and showing ways out and solutions, and opened before the Greek people the prospect of revolutionary reforms, the path leading to socialism.

The principlemindedness with which the party of the Greek communists is coping with this task earns respect. It has not taken the path of pleasing slogans and gestures, the path of cheap popularity, nor has it given way to anticommunism or to contemporary revisionism. In searching for answers to the question of how to continue, which course to take and which methods to apply in the struggle for progress, the party has remained faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and has thus demonstrated that this revolutionary teaching has not aged in any respect, is not lagging behind present times, and is still a reliable compass for solving even the most complicated questions of today's Greece. Without relenting at all in its principlemindedness, the party has found a correct, viable and realistic path forward.

The answer to the question as to with whom, and against whom, this struggle for a new Greece should be conducted has become a key point. A slogan has been developed to solve this problem, a slogan that is becoming the general line: For an Anti-imperialist and Antimonopolist Democracy.

Based on a profound and comprehensive analysis of current Greek conditions, the congress has demonstrated very clearly how the reestablished bourgeois democracy in Greece rests increasingly on large domestic and foreign bourgeoisie, seeks the support of international imperialism, and is selling out Greek independence and national freedom. In opposition to this policy of so-called Atlantism, which is a policy of economic catastrophe aimed at selling out national independence, the Greek Communist Party is delineating a program expressing the innermost longings of the Greek people: that Greece should belong to the Greeks.

This is a policy of releasing the country from its dependence on the United States, of completely freeing the country from the NATO pact, of removing foreign military bases from Greek territory; a policy that is against the country's joining the EEC, and is for removing domestic and foreign monopolies' power and establishing real democracy. The orientation toward uniting all anti-imperialist and antimonopolist democratic forces creates realistic possibilities for forming a wide people's front that would be the basis of a new democratic regime, thus opening the path to progress.

Its realistic nature is based on the growing and sharpening class battle of the working people, and on continuously strengthening the unity of the workers class and the vanguard of this struggle. At the same time, the trend of uniting all anti-imperialist and anti-monopolist forces is finding an objective expression. In this process both the national and class points of view are closely combined. The implementation of this policy aims at forming a regime of a people's democracy as "a result of the activity by the union of anti-imperialist and antimonopolist forces, whose vanguard is the workers class."

The Greek Communist Party does not lose sight of the fact that the revolutionary reforms of a society can only be based on the laws of revolution. In this respect, the programmatic validity of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" was unanimously confirmed as the highest form of democracy. In substantiating the validity of this term, the following logical conclusion is drawn: no term describing workers class' revolutionary power can change its essence, and neither does the bourgeoisie reduce in the least the force of its attacks against such a government. As far as the concrete forms of such a regime of people's democracy are concerned, they will depend upon the strength with which the camp of reaction resists the progressive forces.

The consistent application of Marxism-Leninism was inevitably connected with a resolute rejection of various revisionist models, represented even in Greece by a so-called communist party--the interior party that has self-appointedly adopted the role of "reviving communism" and that has proclaimed itself as a so-called "Eurocommunist" party; but, apart from being a splitting factor, it has not achieved anything. The congress has highly appreciated the party's resolute offensive against this representative of Greek revisionism, an offensive that was crowned by the practical dissolution of the revisionists' ranks and by the acquisition of the confidence of a large number of their former advocates, who convinced themselves of the correctness of the Greek Communist Party's policy.

The congress has also categorically rejected attempts to deny the international significance of Leninism, and the effort strongly resounded here for the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

The 10th Congress' results have thus again confirmed the maturity of the KKE, which is vitally linked with the people and the workers class and whose policy reflects the heartbeat of life and of contemporary times.

INFIGHTING AMONG CPCZ LEADERSHIP REPORTED

Rome LISTY in Czech No 2 Apr 78 pp 6, 7 WA

[Article by "JD", datelined Prague, March 1978: "About Disagreements in CPCZ Leadership"]

[Text] It was certainly not just a mere chance that at the CPCZ Central Committee plenum on 15-16 March 1978 Husak deemed it necessary to deny the "false reports" of foreign press about disagreements in the leadership. This is a well-known method which, however, can no longer persuade anyone. One has only to recall (or reread old issues of RUDE PRAVO) Gottwald's protestations about the unbreakable unity of the CPCZ leadership made only a few weeks before the "expose" and arrest of Slansky, Novotny's polemics with "false prophets" dating to the autumn of 1967, just before his fall or, for that matter, even statements made in the autumn of 1968 which assured us about the "firm unity of the leadership" at a time when, as everyone knew, Bilak, Husak, Jakes, Indra and others plotted against Dubcek, preparing his downfall.

Husak's assurances can be understood only in the sense that for the time being he has succeeded in holding on to his position, due to the support of Brezhnev and also due to the fact that his adversaries are too divided by their ambitions, hesitating because of fear of public opinion and its reaction to any changes. Appointment of the heretofore unknown Josef Haman to be CPCZ Central Committee secretary, although he had not even been a member of the Central Committee and had to be coopted into that body (what democracy and respect for statutes!), is obviously part and parcel of Husak's energetic effort to broaden and strengthen his control of the apparatus in which, at the moment, his position is quite unstable. Further, the new slogan of "criticism and self-criticism" and the reproach of the "unwarranted interference by political workers" in the economy is reminiscent of maneuverings encountered during the period of crisis of the Novotny regime and is obviously intended by Husak for use as a weapon in a struggle against his adversaries.

In this sense the March plenum of the Central Committee must be viewed as a Husak victory in this round--but others will obviously follow and the result is by no means certain as yet.

Under the surface, which appears to be only moderately agitated, there is very intensive activity going on within party circles with the purpose of removing Husak. In the race for succession, the Prague secretary, Kapek, is now forging strongly forward. His supporters developed very intensive activity in Prague during February. Numerous unofficial meetings and consultations were taking place. Symptomatic of the spirit and orientation of these activities was a conference called by the first deputy mayor of Prague, Pospisil, who is member of the Presidium of the Prague CPCZ Municipal Committee (and its former secretary) and who, as Kapek's man in the city hall, watches Strougal's man there, Zuzka [lord mayor of Prague]. Pospisil met in the middle of February with several CPCZ borough secretaries and other functionaries from the boroughs and told them that the next Central Committee plenum will have to resolve the question of removing Husak from the office of secretary general, that it cannot be postponed any longer. [paragraph continues]

However, he is to stay out his term at the castle. Concerning succession, Pospisil expressed the opinion that Strougal was not suitable as a candidate because he had contributed nothing to the party, had supported Husak for a long time, had disappointed the party in decisive moments, and that for all those reasons the CPCZ Prague aktiv should not support his candidacy. In Pospisil's view the only suitable candidate is Antonin Kapek, who allegedly has always proved his worth and whose candidacy Prague aktiv should support. Bilak should leave along with Husak because he has become unacceptable to the Czech public as a result of his cooperation with Husak and he should go back to Bratislava, in exchange for Lenart. Thus, with Lenart becoming federal premier as representative of the Slovaks, Strougal would be released from that office and removed. There is no doubt that Kapek has a rather strong position in the Prague apparatus and would derive support from a portion of the Prague economic functionaries, especially from the STB [State Security Police] of the Central Bohemia Regional Committee.

Outside of Prague, he could get support from the east Bohemia secretary, Frantisek Tesar, an old Novtny supporter. Nationwide, however, his position is weak: it is negligible in Moravia and nonexistent in Slovakia. Kapek's increased activity might be related to the increased activity of the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Moscow Municipal Committee, Grishin, in his fight in the succession struggle in the Kremlin. Should Grishin seize power in Moscow, Kapek's chance would become solid (a parallel to the combination Khrushchev-Novotny). In two letters which he wrote to Moscow in the spring and fall of 1977, Kapek criticized Husak for the lack of concepts in his economic policy. This was doubtlessly justified, but Kapek did not demonstrate that he himself had any such concepts. He also reproached Husak for his allegedly too moderate attitude toward domestic opposition. Kapek's victory in the succession struggle might bring certain partial pragmatic changes in the economic policy and a limitation of investments in Slovakia but, at the same time, it would mean a more hardline political posture with greater repression and would bring about greater domination of ultraleft trends. The activity of his followers in Prague testifies that he is very serious about his bid for power and that he is making preparations for provoking a decisive encounter. However, the results of this encounter may go either way.

After the recall of Hejna, Strougal assumed a wait-and-see attitude. It is possible that he is doing this on purpose, leaving the field free for Kapek's activities and using the latter as a ram who would bring about Husak's fall, after which Strougal would come forward as a moderate element, suitable to bridge the two extremes. His intention is to present himself to the broader public as the only man with an idea of how to resolve the economic problems; it is not by chance that the so-called comprehensive experiment of economic management has just now been presented to the public as an act stemming from the decision of the Presidium of the federal government--and not that of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium or of the Central Committee itself (RUDE PRAVO of 15 February). Effectiveness and quality are slogans under which Strougal wants to wage his struggle with Kapek for the CPCZ secretary general's chair, which is being made vacant. This is the spirit also apparent in personal talks of his various supporters who in addition add what is supposed to be their view of the purge in the years 1969-1970: "This was a disaster for the party, it should never have happened and it must be corrected."

Thus they introduce Strougal as the man who would like to take a more far-reaching step than the rest of the leadership, apparently primarily in relation to technologists, economists and researchers. It does not appear, however, that such a step would affect the social, scientific and artistic intelligentsia. Even to this limited extent, the redressing of the 1969-1970 purge would represent a positive development and thus Strougal appears--among the alternatives to be considered as Husak's successor--as the "least evil." However, his main weakness is indecision, rather similar to Hendrych's weakness in January 1968. Hendrych prepared the inaugural program for the office of first secretary for himself; however, he forgot to take the steps which would have enabled him to assume the real power. Strougal, however, is a more capable organizer and he does not necessarily have to repeat Hendrych's slip.

Typical for this situation is Horeni's material "Slander"... (RUDE PRAVO 18 February) where--among other things--it is maintained that the repetitive speculations on antagonisms among the leading personalities belong in the sphere of so-called "grey propaganda" (based on halftruth). Anticomunist centers are being held responsible for spreading these, although the reverse is true, since the largest amount of most detailed information originates exactly in the circle of high CPCZ functionaries. Horeni at least indirectly recognized that these rumors were fundamentally well founded, since he classified them as "grey propaganda" and thus admitting that they were at least partially true.

Little notice has been paid to a daily press news item of 3 February stating that G. Husak received CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Leningrad regional Secretary Georgiy Romanov at the end of his visit. This visit still remains mysterious, even for the well-informed. It is certain that Romanov did not conduct discussions during the visit in his function as a provincial official; rather for the first time, he came as a direct representative of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

According to some sources, he was supposed to give information on personnel changes being prepared in the Kremlin; according to other sources he was supposed to personally verify the situation in the CPCZ leadership. It is apparent that during his stay, he spoke separately to other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in the way Brezhnev did in December 1967. What he told anyone, or what type of bargain he struck and with whom, remains--even in well-informed circles--a subject of speculation.

To the elements reaffirming the insecurity of Husak's leadership must be added the unusual declaration of an acute state of readiness which within a quarter of a century has materialized only four times and always in times of crisis (1953, 1956, 1969 and in January 1978). This state of readiness enables Husak, by means of security "protection", to follow all movements of the leadership's members and to prevent their uncontrolled trips to various regions and meetings where they could discuss joint actions against him.

Also interesting is the revival of the faction "Cechie," which issued a new memorandum strongly directed against Husak, whose opportunism it criticizes. Jaromir Lang is considered its author, but other well-known members of this faction--such as Antonin Cerny and Vilem Novy--do not hide their intentions to use present problems in order to remove Husak from his role as secretary general.

The Czech premier Josef Kocak, allegedly delivered--in a close circle of friends--this typical utterance: "Five years we chased kulaks, then we accepted them into cooperatives in order to gain their assistance. We have already chased people expelled from the party for 8 years. It is high time to leave them alone, or to win over those who are specialists, so that they, too, might help us."

To all the antagonisms must be added the delicate problems of the Czech-Slovak relationship, which also expresses itself in the leadership. Some Slovak members of the presidium complained during a leadership session that good living conditions are not being created in Prague for "federal Slovaks", that they are not being given a sufficient number of apartments and that they do not enjoy a good relationship with their Czech subordinates. Apparently Kapek, as the leading secretary of the municipal committee in Prague, was offended by this and rejected the criticism by mounting a counterattack. He declared that this provisional state of affairs well suits a majority of the "federal Slovaks", as it enables them to fly every week--at government expense--between Prague and Bratislava (often they demand special aircraft, which leaves regular travellers stranded, and Czechoslovak Airlines, as well as the taxpayers, have to pay for it). He also mentioned that he was receiving complaints from many party organizations in the ministries about the low professional level of leading workers from Slovakia who, moreover, treat their subordinates arrogantly. In a discussion about the relationship between Czechs and Slovaks which then developed, criticism was expressed about the disproportionately high allotment of budgetary means and investments given to Slovakia.

All this brings to mind the tension which prevailed at the end of 1967 before Novotny's downfall. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to see some kind of mechanical repetition here. Czechoslovakia today is an occupied country and the will of Soviet leadership has much more impact than before 1968. And Husak is currently satisfactory to Moscow, Czechoslovakia is currently calmer than Poland, there are no problems with it as there are with Romania, which arrogates the right to make independent foreign policy, there are no worries about it as there are with Hungary, which quietly but stubbornly conducts a liberal economic reform, or with the GDR, which demands to be paid highly for its loyalty in the form of credits and loans and which--in spite of the propaganda smokescreen--is increasingly becoming economically dependent on West Germany. Besides that, Brezhnev does not yet see another candidate who could improve the situation without risking new "explosions" of citizen activity, of which Moscow is everywhere afraid, in Czechoslovakia particularly.

Naturally, this is also valid for Husak's domestic foes. They also remember the lesson of the year 1968 very well. They learned that it was much easier to change the top man than to face the societal consequences, which may turn against those who caused the changes. Consequently, it would be ill-advised to overvalue the antagonism within the ruling group. The power is still stable and the rivals still unified in their joint fear of the people. But all the facts which we have introduced testify to the fact that the period of long, immobile stability of Husak's leadership has reached its end and that, in conjunction with future power changes in the USSR and with growing conflicts and problems within our society, we have arrived in an era of gradual destabilization and crisis for the current leadership which eventually will affect the whole society.

UN DISARMAMENT SESSION DELIBERATIONS REVIEWED

AU012012Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May p 7 AU

[Sudan Rovensky commentary in the column "Note": "A Lively Echo"]

[Text] The far-reaching and generous proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly's special session by Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko on behalf of the Soviet Union have already evoked a lively echo in the convention hall of this significant world forum. In fact, Andrey Gromyko's speech clearly and convincingly expressed the USSR's stance on the most burning question of present international relations--disarmament. Again it was demonstrated to the whole world that the main aim of the foreign policy of both the CPSU and the Soviet Union is peace, and the warding off of the threat represented for all mankind by the feverish arms race.

Among the circles of delegations that had come for the special session, it is particularly appreciated that the USSR's proposal is oriented toward completely stopping the further quantitative and qualitative growth of arms belonging to the armed forces of states with large military potentials, as well as the fact that the Soviet proposals--should they be accepted--would mean concrete and effective steps for ending armament. The USSR's significant initiative, which proceeds from and is based upon the ideas formulated in recent speeches made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was fully supported by the delegations of other socialist countries, among them the CSSR delegation led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek. It is gratifying however, that the Soviet initiatives have also influenced the stances of many delegations of countries with social systems different from that of the states of the socialist community. It is natural; the proposals voiced from the platform of the special session by Andrey Gromyko express the interests of all people who have the cause of peace at heart.

The UN General Assembly's special session, in which delegations of 149 countries are taking part, is a probe into the opinions of various states, of various politicians, on questions of reducing military tension. For several weeks the world public will be looking to see how sincere various people are about the question concerning all mankind. After all, this already became manifest during the first days of the session. While the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have come to the session with concrete and realistic proposals, the imperialist states are striving to belittle the significance of the session and to block the solution of problems. Understandably, they cannot do this quite openly since world public opinion wants peace. Thus, many Western politicians have resorted to original, if not novel, tactics. They are talking of the necessity of reducing military tension, while not actually doing anything to enable the world to come even one step nearer to this goal. The speech of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale was merely empty rhetoric. In fact, how sincere the United States and the other imperialist countries are about reducing armament is perhaps best shown by the current NATO session. There, they speak not of disarmament but of new weapons, of higher military budgets and of measures for enhancing combat strength.

Thus the proverbial "you will know them by their deeds, not by their words" is doubly valid these days.

BRIEFS

CSSR-USSR TOURISM AGREEMENT--An agreement on tourist exchange between the USSR and the CSSR for the years 1979-1980 was signed on Tuesday in Prague by Intourist Deputy Director Boris Zezhulin and Vladimir Jecny, director of the Rekrea cooperative travel agency. This year 8,250 of our tourists will visit the Soviet Union through Rekrea, and in 1980 more than 9,000. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 78 p 2 AU]

II. 2 Jun 78

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

E 1

HONECKER RECEIVES PDYR MILITARY DELEGATION

LD011820Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Lt Col Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi member of the Unified Political Organization--the National Front--and minister of defense.

The secretary general assessed the first visit of a military delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the GDR as an expression of the constantly deepening friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armies.

The experience of the revolutionary struggle had taught the GDR working class to maintain constant vigilance at the border between socialism and capitalism, Erich Honecker stressed. In view of the antidetente activities of reactionary, imperialist circles, especially their undiminished efforts to increase NATO's readiness for aggression, it was necessary to constantly maintain the GDR's defensive capacity at the required level.

The SED and the GDR working people considered it their internationalist class duty to support in a spirit of solidarity and in firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states, the just anti-imperialist struggle of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as well as of all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for social progress and national independence.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Adm Waldemar Verner, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration, were also present at the meeting.

HONECKER RECEIVES ARRIVING, DEPARTING ENVOYS

New YAR Ambassador

LD012237Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the building of the State Council on Thursday received the new appointed ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic, Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi, for his inaugural visit. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker with equal cordiality. During the subsequent talks the two sides expressed their desire to develop the long-standing friendly relations between the GDR and the Yemen Arab Republic still further and develop them for the benefit of both sides.

New Romanian Ambassador

LD011847Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania Gheorghe Tache to accept his letter of credence. Ambassador Tache conveyed cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker with equal cordiality.

II. 2 Jun 78

E 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successful development of the close, fraternal relations between the SED and the RCP, and the GDR and Romania on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He emphasized the GDR's firm resolve to develop and continuously deepen this cooperation in the interest of both states and peoples and of socialism and peace.

Outgoing Belgian Ambassador

LD011848Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received Ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium Dr Richard Huybrecht for his farewell visit. During the talk which proceeded in an open-minded atmosphere Erich Honecker paid tribute to the positive development of the relations between the GDR and Belgium on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker thanked Ambassador Huybrecht for his contribution to the development of the relations between the two states and asked him to convey friendly greetings to King Baudouin. The ambassador was also received for a farewell visit by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

STOPH RECEIVES CSSR TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER

AU012036Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN Dispatch from Berlin: "Deliberations With the CSSR on Science and Technology"]

[Summary] "Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Thursday received [29 May] Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technical development and investments, who had visited the GDR for consultations with Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, on deepening the scientific-technical relations between the two countries." In a friendly conversation Willi Stoph and Minister Supka appreciated the successful course of the consultations which serve the further implementation of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak in October, 1977. Also participating in the meeting were Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, and Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

AXEN BEGINS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS

LD011854Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Talks began in Berlin on Thursday morning between a delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party headed by Party Chairman Franz Muri. In the afternoon the working people of the "Fortschritt" men's clothing factory in Berlin gave a cordial welcome to the Austrian visitors.

WRITERS CONGRESS SENDS MESSAGE TO SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD311422Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegates at the Eighth Congress of the GDR writers Association today adopted a message to the SED Central Committee. Its text is as follows:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker: You have witnessed in our midst the gratitude and satisfaction with which the greetings from the SED were received. The Central Committee's message of greetings to our congress emphasizes the trust the party leadership puts in the authors of our republic and in their union. We reciprocate this trust as expressed in the party program and adopted by the Ninth SED Congress by professing our support for the German Democratic Republic--the first socialist state on German soil--and the policy of the SED which serves the wellbeing of our people and the safeguarding of peace. At the same time we thank you, Dear Comrade Honecker, for your interest in the work of writers.

The theme, course and declaration of our congress have borne out a universal experience: The impact and contribution of humanist literature are growing in the worldwide struggle of our time. The writers' words carry weight. The responsibility of the contemporary author in socialist society is inseparable from his political and moral responsibility for socialism. He can discharge this responsibility only by consciously placing himself in society, taking an active part in its development and not stepping outside it.

The ideals of socialism have moved generations and inspired writers and artists. Their realization is sustained by the power of the workers and peasants, the only historic force able to fulfill the yearning of mankind and to build a world of peace and social justice and make it prevail. From the start of this struggle the party of the working class has sought and consolidated the alliance with realist literature and art. Our shared work for the aims of the working class, the repository of the ideals and future of mankind, will further strengthen the writers' ties with the party.

NAUMANN SCORES WRITERS WHO CRITICIZE 'REAL SOCIALISM'

AU302200Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 78 p 3 AU

[Report on the speech delivered at the 24-25 May Session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo]

[Excerpt] The talk which Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, had with the vice presidents of the GDR Writers Association provided new impulses and had considerable effect. As far as the overwhelming majority of Berlin's writers and men of art is concerned, it would be unthinkable for them to engage in any activities except those manifesting party-minded and creative work for socialism. With their works of art they demonstrate their complete identity with our party's course.

A few of them have not succeeded in mastering their creative problems in the form of a productive alinement with the solution of the really revolutionary--and, hence, complicated and grandiose--tasks expounded in our party program. Instead of seeking a frank and critical discussion with their comrades and colleagues in the artists associations--discussions that are possible and available at all times--they engage in "suggestions for improving" real socialism in the GDR which they offer us through the bourgeois mass media. Of course, to do so they also have the necessary bank accounts at their disposal. It is true that they are only a "handful of people" but some of them have acquired the peculiar habit of talking to their GDR homeland while staying in the capitalist West. A bourgeois saying can well be applied to some bourgeois men of art in the GDR: "...money is the most intimate thing within the intimate sphere of a person. If you know how much money a person has, you know almost everything about him...."

The great majority of our colleagues in art and, mainly, the workers in the enterprises consider this unjust and view it as an unreliable position vis-a-vis the state of workers and peasants. Trust cannot be considered a one-way thing.

The articles written by Comrades Hans Koch and Klaus Jannatz in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND are an important help and orientation guide for our party aktiv in the discussions and clarifications of important questions concerning the creative work of our writers, theatrical specialists and all other people engaged in art. As the Politburo report stressed, pertinent radio and television broadcasts were also very helpful in this respect. We will continue to enhance the role of the party in the artists associations.

GDR PROSECUTOR AGREES TO HELP SEARCH FOR TERRORIST

LD011750Y Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The GDR public prosecutor general has declared his willingness to assist in the search for the suspected terrorist Till Meyer and to hand him over if he should be caught. This was announced by the public prosecutor general at the Berlin higher court (Kammergericht) today. The GDR public prosecutor general had responded to a request to this effect, he said. At the same time the GDR also indicated its willingness to extend the search to the persons who took part in the action to free Meyer over the weekend. The West Berlin authorities have passed on the necessary information for the search by telex.

BRIEFS

AID SHIPMENT TO BENIN--Cotonou (ADN)--A solidarity shipment consisting mainly of medicines, medical-technical equipment, clothing and school materials was handed over to a Benin Foreign Ministry representative on Cotonou on behalf of the FDGB and the GDR people last weekend. [East Berlin NEUES Deutschland in German 23 May 78 p 2 AU]

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--A solidarity shipment from the GDR to Mozambique has been unloaded from the motorship Schwerin in the port of Maputo on Wednesday. The shipment contains foodstuffs, blankets, textiles and footwear. Janet Mondlane, national director for international cooperation in the Planning Ministry, thanked the GDR for this new proof of its fraternal solidarity on behalf of the FRELIMO party and of the Government of Mozambique. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 78 p 2 AU]

VACCINE FOR ARGENTINA--GDR vaccines for 400,000 Argentinian children have been transported by air from the GDR to Argentina on Tuesday. The vaccines originate from the Dresden VEB Serum Works which specialized in making this high quality vaccine. Last year a special plane carried a shipment of about the same size of live measles virus vaccine to Argentina. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 78 p 2 AU]

U.S. SCIENTISTS IN GDR--A delegation of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has paid a visit to the GDR at the invitation of Prof Dr Claus Grote, secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The delegation is led by NAS member Prof Dr F.W. Putnam. As a result an agreement on scientific cooperation between the two academies was initialled. The GDR Academy of Science enabled the guests to visit several bioscientific, chemical, physical as well as social science research institutions. An invitation for a return visit was accepted by the GDR Academy of Sciences. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 78 p2 AU]

MTI REPORTS PUJA ADDRESS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD011130Y Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 MTI--The general debate at the extraordinary UN session on disarmament in New York was addressed Wednesday night also by the head of the Hungarian delegation. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja stressed in his speech among other things:

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers it a major foreign political task to participate in strengthening peace and security. It is persistently working on the deepening of political detente and on strengthening cooperation between peoples and nations. My government thinks that the cause of detente has perhaps never been so closely connected with the various problems of disarmament as it is today, and the achievements of political detente so far, and its future success can only be guaranteed if they are completed with effective measures in the field of disarmament. This is the most urging task in our days."

"For this reason the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic agrees with every measure which helps curb the arms race, and supports every initiative and proposal that bid with progress on the way of disarmament."

"It is well known for the world's public that the socialist countries have been true and consistent advocates of detente right from the beginning. It is also general knowledge that the socialist countries have endeavoured to help realize the objectives of detente by putting forward scores of comprehensive proposals. It was not from their own choice that only a small fraction of their proposals were actually accepted."

"Nowadays, when the most burning task is to save mankind from a nuclear disaster, the cooperation of the two major powers of the world, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the field of disarmament is of especially high significance. The Hungarian Government approves and welcomes the efforts aimed at improving Soviet-American relations, the continuation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the extension of the talks to other spheres, and it sincerely desires their successful conclusion. New agreements but especially the signing of the SALT II accord would exercise very positive influence on the whole of the disarmament process and on the international atmosphere in general."

"In Europe, where significant achievements were reached in political detente, invariably great attention must be paid to reducing military opposition. We are firmly convinced that the realistic possibility of this is given. It must be done in a way that the balance of military powers should not be upset, there should incur no advantage on the one, and disadvantage for the other side. The socialist countries are keeping this principle in mind when discussing the reduction of arms and troops at the Vienna talks. We hope that the NATO countries to the talks will abandon their attempts aimed at acquiring unilateral advantages and thus it will be possible to continue and conclude fruitfully the negotiations."

"The two proposals submitted to the November, 1976 Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Body serve the reduction of military opposition."

"It is fully clear that if the states signing the Helsinki final act--including the four nuclear powers--renounced in an obligatory agreement the application of nuclear weapons against each other as first, [as received] it would be a vast step in the field of averting the danger of nuclear war. There is also possibility for the affected countries to reach an agreement: Until the simultaneous termination of the military alliance systems becomes an obvious reality, the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO should not accept new members. I think it needs no justification that the realization of these proposals would exercise favourable influence on international cooperation also beyond the borders of Europe, and would serve well the interests of the peoples all over the world."

"Examining problems related with disarmament talks, our government set off from that checking the armament race and disarmament form a crucial issue for the people of every country. That is why it is the duty of every government to contribute actively to disarmament through goodwill and sincere efforts."

"We expect of this session that by evolving a suitable, creative atmosphere, it enable the delegates of the participating countries to objectively sum up the results attained so far on disarmament, to define circumspectively the basic principles to be followed during disarmament talks, and to designate urgent tasks long awaiting solution."

"In the contribution made so far, several thoughts came up that deserve consideration. Our delegation highly evaluates the document put forward by the Soviet team on May 26 about 'practical methods for ending the armament race'. The Hungarian Government fully concurs with the proposals contained in this document and through every means backs the efforts aimed at their implementation."

"In proportion with reduction in international tension and the consolidation of peace and security, our country will readily cut its military expenditures. Towards this, however, it is necessary that other countries, especially the nuclear powers, begin reducing their military expenditure as proposed by the Soviet Government."

"We invariably hold the view that in the process of disarmament, special significance and urgency should be ensured to issue of nuclear disarmament. However, we consider it indispensably necessary that concurrently with these measures negotiations be started about consolidating every nation's security through international political and legal means. The necessary steps should include the conclusion of an international treaty that would eliminate for good the application of force in international relations as well as every form of threat."

"In our view, one of the immediate and important tasks of nuclear disarmament is the acceleration and soonest possible conclusion of talks aimed at general and total ban on nuclear arms tests."

"The Hungarian Government will hold it a highly significant measure if the United States administration finally desisted from the production of the neutron bomb. The manufacture of neutron weapons would begin a new wave of the arms race and cause grave damage to the cause of peace and security."

"The Hungarian Government holds it important and timely that the militarily significant states begin reducing their traditional armament, first of all the most modern and destructive weapons," said Frigyes Puja who also expressed the hope that the current session would advance the cause of disarmament."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MACHEL'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

Makes Dinner Speech With Kadar

LD011200Y Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31, [MTI]--As already reported, the HSWP CC and the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a banquet Wednesday evening at the Hungarian Parliament in honour of the Mozambican Party and government delegation currently in Budapest for an official and friendly visit under the leadership of Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Toast addresses were delivered by Janos Kadar and Samora Machel at the supper.

In the introductory part of his address, the first secretary of the HSWP CC underlined that the Hungarian people had followed with attention and sympathy and backed the Mozambican patriots' struggle to shake off the colonial yoke. Hungary continues to back Mozambique till this day when after winning independence the Mozambican people have set socialist development as their target. "It is our conviction that the Mozambican people will translate into reality their noble aims," said Janos Kadar. He went on to point out:

"We consider the 3rd congress of the FRELIMO and the formation of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard party of Mozambique's working class and peasantry as an event of great significance; we are convinced that the application of the teachings of scientific socialism with due consideration to the given conditions, and the creation of an organized, united and active leading power of society is the guarantee of the Mozambican people's further successes."

Speaking about the international situation, Janos Kadar pointed out that despite attack from the reactionary circles, the process of detente was advancing.

"In the world-wide struggle between socialism and capitalism during the foregoing period, Africa became one of the frontlines. The victories registered by the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and others, and the steadfast fight of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa for national independence, have created an important change and new situation on the continent. The socialist-oriented development of ever bigger number of African countries is a heartening factor and their struggle for their future forms an important part of the international class war," underlined the HSWP CC first secretary.

The speaker went on to mention that the changes occurring in the world, particularly in Africa, are arousing great concern among international imperialists and their allies because they are perceiving danger to their political, economic and military interests and influence. From the methods of neocolonialist intrusion to crude military intervention, they are employing every means to obstruct these peoples' freedom, to thwart the success of the struggle for social progress, the strengthening of African countries and the final victory of the continent's national liberation movements. Their designs, however, are being frustrated by the best of Africa's sons and daughters, progressive regimes and peoples who enjoy the full support of the countries of the socialist community.

Continuing his toast, Janos Kadar said: "In this struggle they can consider the socialist countries, including Hungary, as their true allies. Together with the peoples of the other socialist countries, our people consider it as their duty to help, support their (African peoples') struggle in every possible way. Without any reservations we extend our full solidarity to the African peoples fighting for their national independence and its consolidation."

The first secretary declared: "We are guided by the aim to strengthen and intensify fraternal cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries in every sphere. Our peoples stand in close proximity to each other because we have common principles, objectives and interests and because they are fighting on one front against imperialism and neo-colonialism, and for peace and social progress. This provides a good basis for rendering our amity closer and for cementing our ties."

Samora Machel began his toast address by emphasizing that "the solidarity extended by the socialist community was a decisive external factor for the Mozambican people to win their independence. The Hungarian People's Republic, which is guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, supported the Mozambican people's just fight equally in political, moral and diplomatic spheres. The most important purpose of our visit is to render closer the already existing political, economic and cultural relations which link our peoples and countries on the basis of the principles of friendship, mutual solidarity, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Referring to the international situation, Samora Machel said that the humiliating defeat of imperialism in Indo-China, and the victories attained by the Mozambican, Angolan, Guinea-Bissau peoples as well as the strengthening of the socialist camp, had rendered the international balance of forces conducive for the peoples fighting for their national freedom, peace and socialism.

"Imperialism, however, has not reconciled to its failures and it is striving to transform its reverses into fresh advances... The situation of Africa, too, mirrors this imperialist ambition. The aggression against the Democratic Republic of Sahara, unceasing aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Republic of Angola and other frontier countries, as well as the intrigues against the progressive African states, fresh consolidation of the imperialist naval bases set up in the Indian Ocean, the extension of the NATO's activities to the Southern Hemisphere, the armed intervention of the former colonial powers in the internal affairs of certain countries in the region are all proof of imperialism's general strategy," pointed out Samora Machel and underlined:

"The purpose of this strategy is nothing else but recolonization of Africa, obstructing of the activities of the national liberation movements and consequently obstructing the victory of socialism on our continent. The imperialists are guided by the same desire when they seek to frustrate the efforts of those fighting for peace, and when they step up the arms race... The European security and cooperation conference of Helsinki and then the Belgrade meeting form significant stages in the path of peace and security. The war mongering and reactionary circles of imperialism are trying to undo these achievements and they are exploding [as received] fresher pockets of crisis in other parts of the world. It is our duty to take a stand that detente should not be limited to certain geographical regions of the world, but the relaxation in tension should become the most general principle on a world-wide scale in international relations," emphasized Samora Machel.

Lays Wreath At Budapest Memorial

LD011350Y Budapest MTI in English 1142 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1 [MTI]--The Mozambican party and government delegation currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique, placed a wreath Thursday at the Hungarian Heroes Memorial in Budapest.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; Zoltan Szepevolgyi, mayor of Budapest; Pal Racz, foreign under secretary; Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian National Army and deputy defence minister; members of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Deputy Foreign Ministers; Gabor Suto, Hungarian ambassador to Maputo; and Brigadier General Mihaly Farkas, commander of the Budapest Garrison.

Attends Performance in Budapest

LD021058Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1 [MTI]--The Mozambican party and state delegation headed by Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the Mozambican People's Republic, who are staying on an official, friendly visit in Budapest, saw the performance of the Central Folk Ensemble of the Communist Youth League on Thursday evening.

The Mozambican guests were accompanied at the event by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; by Pal Racz, Hungarian under-secretary for foreign affairs; and by other leading representatives of the Hungarian political and social life.

Official Talks Begin

LD011400Y Budapest MTI in English 1153 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1 [MTI]--Official talks between Hungary and Mozambique began Thursday morning at the HSWP CC's headquarters in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation at the talks is headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP central committee, and it includes Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC; Jozef Biro, Hungarian foreign trade minister; Pal Racz--members of the HSWP CC--and Gabor Suto.

The Mozambican delegation is led by Samora Moises Machel and it includes Joaquim A. Chissano, foreign minister; Mario da Graca Machungo, industry and energy minister; members of the Standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO; Jose Luis Cabaco, transport and communications minister; Sergio Vieira, chairman of the Mozambican Bank; members of the Central Committee; Francisco Bereira, head of the Road Directorate; Luis V. Meneses, deputy head of the National Medical Services Directorate; Rui Nazare Ribeiro, director of the National Veterinary Research Institute, and Hipolitopar Cio, department head at the External Affairs Ministry.

At the cordial and comradely meeting, the two delegations briefed each other about their parties' activities, constructive work going on in their countries, and they exchanged views about timely international questions.

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P 6

HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN PREMIER RECEIVES USSR'S KATUSHEV

LD011852Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Ambassador Vladimir Lavlov. Later Konstantin Katushev visited the shipbuilding and crane factory and the laboratories of the Communication Industry Research Institute. The guests were briefed on the results of developmental work, on joint planning with Soviet enterprises, and on production cooperation.

HUNGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION

LD011859Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1 [MTI]--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. The government heard and approved a report on the 85th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It also called on the Committee of International Economic Relations to take the necessary measures for the execution of the tasks incurring from the recommendations adopted at the session.

Upon proposal from the finance and justice ministers, the government approved the bill on the implementation of the 1977 budget and decided to submit it to parliament.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the report of the National Planning Office on the objectives of long-term planning.

At the proposal of the minister of labour, the government accepted a proposal on the expansion of increased shift supplements and decided to introduce the measure on July 1 of this year.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the report of the foreign minister on the abolishment of visas between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Austria, and gave authorization for the signing of the relevant accord. The Council of Ministers then discussed sundry affairs.

SOCIALIST FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS OFFICIALS MEET

LD011058Y Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31, [MTI]--The press and information departments of socialist countries' foreign ministries held a session in Budapest from May 29 to 31. The meeting was attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the Soviet Union. Also present were observers from Vietnam and Laos. The delegates held a useful exchange of experiences in information activities, about the further popularization of achievements of socialism and the peaceful foreign policy of these countries.

The heads of the delegations were received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; and Foreign Under Secretary Pal Racz; Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi gave a reception in honour of the delegates to the session.

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P O L A N D

G 1

REPORTAGE ON GIEREK'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Leaves Warsaw

LD021045Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, left this morning on an official visit to Yugoslavia. He was seen off at the airport by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the state council, and members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat.

Delegation Listed

LD021056Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] We have already reported that Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has left this morning on an official visit to Yugoslavia. On his journey to Yugoslavia the first secretary of the party Central Committee is accompanied by: Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Emil Wojtaszek, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jerzy Waszczuk, member of the Central Committee and director of the chancery of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers. The delegation is accompanied by numerous advisers and experts.

TANJUG Interviews Gierek

LD312208Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"I have always held the view that that there are too few meetings with Comrade Tito; if there had been more meetings and talks, there still would not have been too many of them."

This was stated, before his forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia, by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in an interview granted to Borivoje Mirkovic, Belgrade television editor, for the "White Book" program.

"Our relations with Yugoslavia are good and I think that their development is above all due to Comrade Tito, who feels enormous friendship for our country. Since we Poles also feel the same kind of friendship for Comrade Tito and all Yugoslavs, it is natural that our mutual relations should develop satisfactorily. However, I think that there is still much left that we can offer each other in this respect. During my forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia we shall have an opportunity for more talks on what we can do to expand mutual relations. Naturally, talks with Comrade Tito and other Yugoslav officials usually go beyond the bilateral framework and we usually also discuss many other questions: world problems, problems of peace, problems of friendship between peoples and our own place in that, the place of Yugoslavia and Poland. All my meetings with Comrade Tito have been very useful. I consider that this visit too will contribute to the strengthening of our personal friendship and the strengthening of our mutual relations and friendship between our peoples," Gierek said.

Speaking about international political conditions, Edward Gierek stressed that Poland, which ranks by virtue of its economic potential among the first 10 countries in the world, had been involved for years in the promotion of the policy of relaxation and in the creation of the kind of conditions in Europe which are needed to eliminate the possibility of another armed conflict breaking out.

"This problem should also be considered in the light of our people's tragic experiences in the past and of the price which Poland had to pay for its independence. I am familiar with your heroic past and feel that for the peoples of Yugoslavia too, this represents the basic motive for their involvement on the side of peace and relaxation," Gierek said.

After speaking about Poland's membership of the Warsaw military-political alliance as one of the constant elements of his country's policy and position, Gierek said:

"We Poles think that all countries should contribute to peaceful development within the framework of European relations. We are guided by this belief in our everyday political practice. I would recall our initiatives, such as the proposal for the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and our activity in favor of the implementation of the ideas of the conference on European security.

"In our view, a particularly important task is that of educating society, above all the young generation [words indistinct]. We are conducting a lively dialog at various levels with many countries. We attach great value to the dialog with neutral and non-aligned countries, which play a major role in the strengthening of the course leading to the relaxation of tension. Their activity is the basis on which to overcome or reduce [word indistinct] in political and military bloc categories."

During the extensive part of the interview devoted to the state of international relations, Gierek placed particular stress on the question of the problems linked with disarmament.

He said: "It is an obligation of all countries, of all the realistic political forces and the highest imperative for all peoples to prevent a new stage in the arms race and to adopt sincere and genuine measures in the direction of disarmament. We hope that the present UN session devoted to the subject of disarmament will play a significant role in the efforts to slow down the arms race and prepare for a world conference on disarmament. However, it remains to be seen how this will end and what will result from it."

Replying to a question about the development of economic reform in his country, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee spoke first of the difficulties which Poland has had to face in recent years: Complications resulting from the recession in the Western industrial countries, the increase in the prices of raw materials which Poland imports and unfavorable meteorological conditions for 4 successive years in Poland.

"I must openly state," Gierek added, "that we have not succeeded in realizing the planned progress in the sphere of organization and productivity, that is, in the efficiency of economic activity. In such a complex situation, we have carried out a regrouping of forces and resources and reduced the burden of the national income arising from investment costs in order to speed up production for the needs of the domestic market and for exports, agriculture and the entire food industry as well as for housing construction. We have given top priority to the problem of management organization as well as to the quality of production and costs--to efficiency.

"Despite certain difficulties, our national economy is now registering good results. The balance sheet of the seventies for Poland is very favorable. This period has brought about developments, the extent and dynamism of which have no precedents in the past. National income, for instance, has increased by 80 percent; industrial production has doubled; we have created over 2 million new jobs and, thanks to that, employment in Poland's socialized economy has increased to 12 million persons.

"All the working people have benefitted from the increase in wages. The average wage in the national economy has nearly doubled. We have also increased the income of farmers to the same degree. We have built 1.7 million new apartments. Social benefits have also been extended--free health protection is now available to the entire society and for the first time in our history to the rural population too. As regards annual holidays, we have given the same rights to physical and intellectual workers.

"It is natural that such great progress in the national economy also demands new methods of management. Of course, it would be difficult to define in precise terms the extent and content of the changes carried out. However, the main thrust in this respect is the aspiration toward the consolidation of the functions of the central plan together with the simultaneous expansion of the independence and responsibility of basic links in the chain--of economic organizations and enterprises, as well as of conferences of workers' self-management and work organizations. The basic idea of this system is to link the material benefits of the collectives and leaderships of work organizations with the results achieved. As regards the territorial system, we are increasing both the independence and the responsibility of organs of power at the level of the municipality and voivodship. The preconditions necessary for this process have been created--as I said at the beginning--with the changes in country's territorial division as well as with the reform of the local organs of power and administration. This has made it possible to reduce the number of links in the chain of structure of management and to bring decision-making closer to the citizen."

When the conversation turned to the conditions in the international workers' and communist movement, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed the view that "the implementation of the conclusions of the Berlin conference has taken a correct course. There have been no substantial deviations from the conclusions adopted at that conference." "This," he added, "of course does not mean that there have been no changes whatsoever or that there is anything which we did not discuss in Berlin. Of course, this exists too. There is, for instance, the problem of Eurocommunism which has developed a great deal in this period. I am not an adherent of this term--Eurocommunism--but that is what it is called. What is at stake, however, is that perhaps less use is being made of something which is not adequate to the situation in the movement, and that there is activity in line with the principle which takes into consideration the specific features of every country in particular. Marxism-Leninism does not prevent that. On the contrary, it presupposes such considerations regarding the specific features of every country in particular, including the history and traditions of a given party and of a given people. I can say that the PZPR respects these specific features and that this in no way weakens its attitude to the document which we adopted at the Berlin conference. On the contrary, were we not to do so, comrades would be right to criticize us and to say that we are not acting as we should."

Gierek said: "As regards my assessment of the workers' movement, I believe that this movement, with the exception of some trifles, is consolidated and that it acts in unison and decisively on basic issues." [passage indistinct]

Gierek Discusses Visit

LD012207Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--I must stress that relations with Yugoslavia--intergovernmental, inter-party and interstate relations--are developing well. I do not consider that any improvement is needed in this respect. Everything is all right. We are striving together to make these relations still better. Our parties consult each other on all important questions.

This was stated before his departure on an official visit to Yugoslavia by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in an interview to which NIN devotes more than four pages in its issue tomorrow.

We view some problems differently, Gierek went on, but these are not questions of any vital significance. We are agreed on fundamental matters. Our economic relations are particularly good and our human relations are the best. The Yugoslavs are much linked in Poland. There is a great deal of cordiality and I would also say love. All this stems from our peoples' common destiny, culture and language.

I think that on this occasion again one should stress the significance of the personal contacts between us, contacts with Comrade Tito. There is no need to tell you about our feeling for Josip Broz. We respect him as the great leader of your peoples, as a great activist in the international workers' movement, and a communist. We respect him as a friend of our people, our country. We all in Poland wish him good health and much success in his strenuous work. I shall tell him this when I am in Yugoslavia again. This will be my fifth meeting with Josip Broz Tito. We shall resume a conversation which started a long time ago.

Speaking about the main themes of the forthcoming visit, Gierek laid stress on questions concerning the further development of relations between Yugoslavia and Poland in every direction and on the exchange of views on the most important international problems. Gierek stressed that at this juncture it is especially important to halt the arms race and in particular to prevent it from entering a new exceptionally dangerous stage--the production of the neutron bomb.

Relations With Yugoslavia Assessed

LD011804Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June PAP--The PUWP CC first secretary, Edward Gierek begins tomorrow an official visit of friendship to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, President of the republic Josip Broz Tito.

The visit is an expression of close and friendly relations linking Poland and Yugoslavia, writes PAP journalist. It is a continuation of numerous meetings between both countries' leaders held in Poland and Yugoslavia as well as in the international area.

The characteristic feature of Polish-Yugoslav relations is their broad scope and durability as well as mutual desire to further intensify advantageous cooperation. The collaboration of the two parties is the driving force of these relations.

Cooperation between the PUWP and the LCY serves the interests of consolidation of the unity of forces of socialism all over the world and development of internationalist cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties.

Most tangible effects are produced by Polish-Yugoslav economic cooperation which is characterized not only by high dynamism but also by advanced forms. The two countries maintain intensive coproduction contacts particularly in the automotive, engineering, electronic and household articles industries.

An ever greater role is being played in the two-way trade by commodities manufactured under specialization and coproduction agreements. In the present quinquennium, the deliveries of these products should account for one fourth of the planned turnover whose value is estimated as 3,200 million dollars.

Poland and Yugoslavia are actively working towards establishing lasting foundations of peace. Both countries stress that this cause can be promoted only through a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the CSCE final act and through making detente universal and irreversible. The arms race imposed upon the world by imperialist states are a source of deep concern, that is why Poland and Yugoslavia consider efforts aimed at the halting and elimination of the arms race, launching of disarmament ventures, implementation of the nonproliferation treaty and preventing the production of new types of nuclear weapons such as the neutron bomb, to be the most urgent tasks at present.

Both countries stand on the stance of a definite completion of decolonization processes, elimination of racial discrimination and acting in favour of establishing a new and just world economic order. The movement of nonaligned countries of which socialist Yugoslavia is an active member is making essential contribution to these actions. Polish-Yugoslav cooperation based on traditional friendship of both nations and identity of the principal aims and ideals has bright prospects of development. The present visit of the Polish leader to Yugoslavia and the talks he is to hold with President Broz Tito will serve the cause of further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and parties and the cause of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states and nations.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH EDUCATIONAL, UPBRINGING ACTIVISTS

LD010650Y Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 31 May, PAP--On the eve of International Children's Year president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, met a [words indistinct] merited upbringing activists representing many thousands of people who carry out their valuable educational and organizational activity among the youngest citizens of Poland.

Taking the floor at the meeting Henryk Jablonski spoke of the role, place and importance of social upbringing work. The strength of Poland, said Henryk Jablonski, is not merely in the material base of socialism, built due to the effort of the nation, but first of all the man who can use it in favour of an individual, the national and mankind [as received]. The principle of human solidarity is the supreme principle of socialist morality. Social upbringing activists, people of various trades who in many ways offer their assistance to youth in organizing their activity, in teaching them the principles of coexistence characteristic of our community, provide the examples of such attitudes through their work and commitment. That is a valuable source of life experience for the young people as well as satisfaction with participation in one of the most significant forces of socialist building.

NIGERIAN HEAD OF STATE TO VISIT POLAND 7-9 JUNE

LD011358Y Warsaw PAP in English 1326 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun, PAP--Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, will pay an official visit to Poland on June 7 to 9 at the invitation of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

BARCIKOWSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD012134Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delegations of 22 communist and workers parties are participating in the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, which opened in Helsinki today. The PZPR delegation is led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Krakow Voivodship Committee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES CEAUSESCU'S ASIAN TOUR

AU012139Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon the Council of Ministers held a meeting at which it expressed profound satisfaction with the particularly fruitful results of the official friendly visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at the head of a party-state delegation, to the PRC, DPRK, SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea, as well as with the fruitful results of summit talks held during stopovers in Iran and New Delhi.

Pointing out the intensive activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to develop and strengthen friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and the visited countries, Prime Minister of the government Comrade Manea Manescu stressed the outstanding contribution made by the president of the republic to increasing Socialist Romania's prestige in the world, strengthening security and free and independent development of all nations and insuring broad international cooperation.

The government expressed the determination to act, in close unity around the party and its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to implement the entire party-state domestic and foreign policy and to fully carry out the historic decisions of the party's 11th congress and national conference for the continuous flourishing of Socialist Romania.

At the end of the meeting, in an enthusiastic atmosphere, the Council of Ministers adopted a telegram for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In this cable, the Council of Ministers expresses deepest feelings of esteem and regard for the brilliant success of this historic visit, which it assesses as a remarkable contribution to continuously developing relations of fraternal solidarity between Romania and all socialist countries and as a noteworthy contribution to insuring the cause of international peace and security. The government expresses its full conviction that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings and talks with party-state leaders of the visited countries as well as the agreements and documents signed raises onto higher qualitative levels and opens new and broad prospects to ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and these states, to the mutual benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

The cable further states as follows: The particularly warm reception extended to you everywhere, in your capacity as high ranking guests and messengers of the Romanian people, as well as the enthusiastic peoples' manifestations of affection and friendship with which you were welcomed in all these countries, are a lively expression of feelings of friendship and solidarity binding our peoples, and represent a new and telling confirmation of the prestige enjoyed by Romania at the international level, as a result of the realism and correctness of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and as an outcome of the esteem enjoyed by our diligent people's work devoted to building socialism and communism on Romanian soil.

The government's cable pointed out that this visit again highlighted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's outstanding personality as eminent militant of the communist and workers movement and of the international life, passionate patriot, consistent internationalist, untiring militant for establishing new interstate relations and promoter of the struggle to reestablish unity and strengthen solidarity between socialist countries, something which will contribute to enhancing the influence and prestige of socialism on the international plane and to insuring the triumph of the revolutionary and progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

In the spirit of our party's policy, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu firmly reiterated the need to base interstate relations on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, international equality and justice; he also reasserted the importance of intensifying the struggle of peoples to attain general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to politically solve all contentious interstate problems through negotiations to establish a new economic and political order and to create a climate of peace, cooperation and understanding between nations.

This visit of great international significance, the cable reads, brilliantly highlighted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's high characteristics as prominent politician and statesman, the decisive role of the party secretary general and president of the republic in dynamizing and intensifying our country's international relations and his great contribution to continuously increasing Socialist Romania's prestige among the world's nations.

The government also attaches particular importance to summit meetings and talks held by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Iran and India; these meetings and talks were designed to give impetus to relations between our countries and were part and parcel of Romania's consistent policy of expanding ties with all countries, regardless of social system, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion, the cable sent to the party secretary general and president of the republic by the government members reads: The Council of Ministers fully endorses and approves the particularly fruitful results of this visit of friendship and cooperation on behalf of the Romanian people and assures you, much loved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that it will act forcefully and firmly to fully implement the agreements concluded and documents signed, in order to carry out the party-state domestic and foreign policy devoted to promoting the Romanian people's ideals of peace and prosperity and insuring the development and flourishing of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

REPORT ON CEAUSESCU'S ACTIVITIES IN CAMBODIA

For a report on the activities and the text of the joint statement issued following the 28-30 May official visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Cambodia, see the 30 and 31 May issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH CAMBODIA

AU311008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 31 May 78 AU

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Kampuchea"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1978--The high contracting parties--reads the document signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Pol Pot during the visit of the Romanian head of state in Democratic Kampuchea--found and develop their bilateral relations as also their relations with other states on the following principles:

The inalienable right of each people to decide its own destiny, to choose and develop in full freedom and independence its political, economic and social system in keeping with its national aspirations, without any outside interference, pressure or constraint;

The sacred right of each state to existence, freedom, to national independence and sovereignty; the obligation of the states to refrain from any action or attempt to restrain or subordinate the exercising of these rights by any other state;

Fully equal rights of all states, regardless of their size, development level and political, economic and social system;

The right of the states to free participation in international cooperation and to have access, on equal footing, to the sources of raw materials and power, to the modern scientific and technological gains;

The sovereign, inalienable and imprescriptible right of each state to use all its national riches and the other resources in concordance with its national interests, without any outside restriction;

The right of all states to cooperate between them and to take part on fully equal footing in the examination and settlement, by peaceful means and in the interest of all peoples, of the problems related to international peace and security;

The obligation of the states not to intervene, under any form or pretext, in the internal and external affairs of any other state;

The obligation of the states to observe the territorial integrity and frontiers of any state, to refrain from any attempts directed against the national unity of another state; the obligation of all states not to recognize territorial gains or other advantages obtained by force;

The obligation of the states to refrain, in their international relations from any military, political, economic or other kind of restraint, from threat or use of force, under any pretext, in any circumstance and under any form, against any other state;

The legitimate right of each state to lawful defense against any armed attack;

The obligation of the states to settle all their international differences by peaceful means exclusively, founded on genuine respect for all principles included in this article.

The document also stresses:

The high contracting parties declare against the imperialist, expansionist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of strength, diktat and domination of other peoples, against any action which could threaten or prejudice the national unity or stability of any state.

The high contracting parties shall cooperate internationally for abolishing the relations of inequality, for the engineering of a new international just and equitable economic and political order, of a better world in which justice, democracy, equality and peace among states should rule, in keeping with the peoples' fundamental aspirations and interests.

The high contracting parties shall keep campaigning for the implementation of general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily. They stress the need for completely banning and completely and definitively destroying nuclear weapons, as also the need for the nuclear states to pledge that they will not use such weapons against the countries that do not possess nuclear weapons.

They will act for the undelayed adoption of efficient measures for halting the arms race, for dismantling all foreign military bases and withdrawing all foreign troops from the territories of other states, just as for the creation of denuclearized zones and abolishing military blocs.

The present treaty is to come into force on the date it is signed and in keeping with the constitutional procedures of the two states.

REPORT ON JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED IN HANOI

AU261050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 26/5/1978--The declaration on further strengthening the friendship and solidarity and developing the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed in Hanoi by Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan shows:

The sides had a comprehensive exchange of views on further developing the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, as also in connection with current issues of common interest.

The Vietnamese side, the document shows, greets the active contribution of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the common struggle for national independence and collaboration based on equality among nations, for the general cause of socialism.

The Romania side warmly greeted on this occasion, too, the historic, epoch-making victory of the Vietnamese people in the fight for freedom and independence, against imperialism, in the glorious completion of the stage of democratic-people's national revolution, which opened up the way to socialist development of independent and unified Vietnam.

The Romanian side greets the important contribution the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have made to the common fight of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The document shows that the Romanian party and state delegation backs the position outlined by the Vietnamese party and government [words indistinct], namely that the US have to do its duty of helping to heal the wounds caused by the war, and the reconstruction of Vietnam after the war, creating thus favourable conditions for the normalization of the relations between Vietnam and the U.S.

In behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed that Romania would further solidarize with support and assist the Vietnamese people in the work of socialist construction.

In behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Le Duan expressed sincere thanks to the communist party, to the government and brother people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the valuable support and assistance given to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people in their resistance war against Americans, for the country's salvation, as also in the present work of socialist construction.

The two sides note with profound satisfaction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and mutual trust and confidence, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, between the Romanian people and the Vietnamese people will develop continuously.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam reassert their determination to further do everything for strengthening the friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the two parties and countries, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

The sides note with satisfaction that the mutually advantageous economic relations develop at higher rates and reaffirm their determination to intensify trade exchanges, the economic and technico-scientific cooperation to seek out fresh ways and means of cooperation in the production of material goods, especially in branches of importance to the development and progress of the whole economy.

The two sides will take measures for intensified collaboration in culture, science, education, health protection, press, radio and television, publishing houses, tourism and sports.

The two sides emphasized the profound, revolutionary changes in the world situation and unanimously appreciate that the world balance of forces keeps leaning to the people's fight for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are determined to oppose all plottings and actions of imperialism aiming at violating the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the states, declare for refraining from force or its threatened use against any other state, under any form, circumstance, or pretext whatsoever. The two sides back the people's sacred right to self-defence against imperialist aggression and their right to solve their home affairs by themselves, without any foreign immixture.

The sides emphasized their determination to contribute to consolidating peace and developing the fraternal friendship and multilateral collaboration between the socialist countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity.

The two sides stressed the importance of attaining security and developing cooperation in Europe and highlighted the progress recorded in this respect. The sides consider it necessary that the efforts be intensified for concrete and efficient measures on consolidating European peace, security and cooperation, which contributes to strengthening peace and security the world over.

The two sides note with satisfaction that after the full victory won by the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, deep-going transformations have been recorded in the situation of South-East Asia. The two sides reaffirmed their support to the fight of the peoples in South-East Asia for national independence, democracy, peace and real neutrality, for the elimination of the imperialist military bases and troops from their territories. They declare for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries of the region.

The two sides consider that the issues in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea must be solved by peaceful, negotiated means, based on the mutual observance of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual interest.

The two sides resolutely back the Chinese people's fight for the liberation of Taiwan, a sacred territory and part and parcel of the People's Republic of China, and express their confidence in the triumph of this fight.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will further on [as received] work for the strengthening of solidarity and development of collaboration with the non-aligned countries, with the developing countries, in the interest of the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The sides stressed the need for each people to be secured its sovereign right to master its own natural resources, and for the establishment of a new international economic order providing conditions for the developing countries' unhampered access to the gains of modern science and technique, for all peoples' economic and social progress.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam reassert their determination to deploy every effort in order to contribute to strengthening the unity of the communist and workers' parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. They declare that all communist and workers' parties are independent, have equal rights, conceive their policy setting out from the concrete conditions in their countries, guiding themselves by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and support each other.

Nicolae Ceausescu extended to Le Duan the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania, at head of a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, reads the document in conclusion. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW ISRAELI PRESIDENT

AU291322Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/5/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Yitzhak Navon, president of the state of Israel on his election to this high office.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT OBASANJO TO VISIT IN EARLY JUNE

AU281910Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1978--At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the federal military government, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria will pay an official visit to Romania in early June 1978.

VOITEC, OPREA, OTHERS ATTEND UK EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU012122Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/6/78--Reginald Luis Seconde, ambassador of Great Britain to Romania, gave a reception on June 1, to mark the national day of his country. Attending were Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy premier, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Ioan Avram and Suzana Gadea, ministers, Vasile Pungan, minister to the presidency of the republic, head of the group of advisers to the president of the republic, Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the Romanian-British Friendship Association, executives of central institutions, representatives of the Romanian cultural and artistic life. Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps.

TANJUG REPORTS ON VRHOVEC'S ACTIVITIES AT UN

Meets With Gromyko

LD311432Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2352 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] New York--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met in New York today with Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. In talks lasting an hour, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vrhovec and Gromyko exchanged opinions on questions regarding the agenda of the special UN session on disarmament and certain aspects of the development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Present at the Vrhovec-Gromyko talks were Ambassador Jaksa Petric, permanent SFRY representative at the United Nations, Augustin Papic, delegate of the SFRY Assembly; and Zivolin Jazic, director of an office in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Meets With Foreign Ministers

LD291946Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, May 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec has met at United Nations headquarters with the foreign ministers of Poland, Mongolia and Ethiopia--Emil Wojtaszek, Mangalyn Dugersuren and Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. Questions on the agenda of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament and further development and advancement of bilateral relations were discussed in these contacts.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec also met with the members of the PLO delegation attending the special session as observers.

Other Meetings Cited

LD312358Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, May 31 [TANJUG]--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, now in New York for the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, has met the foreign ministers of Morocco, Finland, Somalia, Cyprus and Iraq--M'hamed Boucetta, Paavo Vayrynen, Jama Barre, Nikolaos Rolandhis and Sa'dun Hammadi. Exchange of opinions on questions on the special session's agenda and development of general relations of cooperation took place during these meetings.

Current questions and cooperation in the movement of non-alignment, joint actions at the special session on disarmament and preparations for the conference in Belgrade late in July of the foreign ministers of all non-aligned countries were among the subjects discussed in particular during the meetings with non-aligned countries' foreign ministers.

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC TO VISIT GREECE

LD011330Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 1, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic will pay a return visit to the Greek Armed Forces from June (?5 to) 9 this year, at the invitation of Greek Minister of Defence Evangelos Averof-Tositsas. This was announced at the press conference today in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

During the visit, the Yugoslav Army delegation will visit several military units and conduct talks. General Nikola Ljubicic is also expected to meet with top Greek officials.

GRLICKOV EXPOUNDS VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

AU272035Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Report on interview with Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, granted to Radio SKOPJE--place and date not specified]

[Text] In reply to the first question which referred to international activities of the LCY between the two congresses, Grlickov said:

In assessing our international activities, perhaps I should use the strongest term, saying that the results are extraordinary, such a high assessment is not the fruit of a subjective wish. If one bears in mind the size of our country and the influence we have in international life, it is only such an assessment that is entirely realistic.

The Berlin conference of communist and workers parties was the most prominent of the numerous activities since the 10th LCY Congress; another was the meeting of the non-aligned countries in Colombo at which the nonaligned countries for the first time adopted a basically acceptable program on a new international economic system. Then there was the normalization of relations with China with all the political consequences for the world, for the international workers and communist movement and for our country.

I think, Grlickov continued, that these are the most noticeable positive results between the two congresses.

The next question read: What are the basic characteristics of the present situation in the international workers and communist movement?

There exist quite good and significant results, just as some negative tendencies exist and are continued. I would first of all point out that beliefs in the need for cooperation between communist and workers parties on the well-known principles of the socialist countries--especially the material ones--in addition to other factors constitute a contribution to the development of socialism as a world movement.

The role of some communist parties, which we call Eurocommunist parties, has increased in a very short time. The communists are prepared to open toward the socialists, social-democrats and other progressive forces, to offer to the world several socialist alternatives and in this way to unite all the forces which are prepared and which want socialism as a social system.

Of course, Grlickov went on, there are also some negative tendencies, there is resistance to what is positive. A negative tendency is a sharp confrontation between the communist parties of East Europe and the communist parties which are called Eurocommunist. Furthermore, the conflict between the CCP and the CPSU continues with all its consequences for the workers and communist movement.

Unfortunately, we now have wars in the world, conducted between socialist countries, as for instance between Kampuchea and Vietnam, Ethiopia and Somalia. This phenomenon is new in its nature and motives. The motives are territorial claims or, ultimately, attempts to impose hegemony over another party with the force of arms and the force of war.

Nevertheless, Grlickov continued, I think that the communist movement struggles to emerge from these difficulties. The LCY looks at the situation in the communist and workers movement from this point of view; it exerts a considerably constructive influence to find solutions; it offers solutions.

The next question posed to Aleksandar Grlickov referred to the launching of thesis of the so-called socialist nation, the polemics waged about various roads to socialism and the sharp dialog on the relationship between the national and the international aspects.

The problem is not new for the workers movement, Grlickov said. What is new is that the national question appears in a new light in the contemporary world. The dilemma arises about whether the international aspect has primacy over the national one in the policy of a party, or vice versa. The official thesis used to be that primacy attaches to the international aspect. This was one of the reasons that the communist parties in the world began to be considered agents of another center and not national political forces.

The position of the LCY is well known. We do not accept this thesis. Our position is that the international interest is not an abstract interest. It can only emanate from the national interest of the individual parties and movements. Of course we are always aware that dangers exist of nationalist narrowmindedness and nationalism which may occupy a communist party. We strive to point out the danger both of internationalism as a supra-national interest and of nationalism as a narrowminded view of relations among communist and workers parties. This is our formula which we offered at the Berlin conference and which was accepted, to the effect that national roads in the struggle for socialism are not an antithesis to the solidarity among communist parties and that internationalist cooperation among communist parties may only be based on voluntary foundations.

The next question read: To what extent is the communist movement able to fulfill its historic task in the rather complicated political and economic conditions in which the workers class now struggles?

Aleksandar Grlickov replied: The communist movement has a positive trend: it attempts to adjust to the newly-arisen conditions in the class struggle of the revolutionary forces in the world. The basic thing is that everybody seeks something new.

Here we also have in mind the tendencies of Eurocommunism as a current and a striving of the communist parties in the highly developed industrial countries and under the conditions of the bloc division of Europe and the world, under the conditions when the workers class, too, possesses other yardsticks and when its high standard of living demands a different approach to find appropriate solutions.

Eurocommunism means a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. Violence is rejected as a basic instrument in the struggle for socialism. In contrast, there exist communist parties which work under different conditions, particularly in the underdeveloped countries, where the old formula--violence--is in force, regardless of whether communist parties or other political forces are the bearers of socialist tendencies. Therefore, it is not strange that we often encounter a situation where officers carry out a coup somewhere and they stress that they want socialism.

In some places other forces appear, combining socialism and religious ideology but they nevertheless seek socialism.

All this indicates that there is a hunger for socialism both in underdeveloped countries and in industrial ones.

Aleksandar Grlickov then spoke about the directions of activities of the LCY in the international workers movement in the future. In the field of our international policy, Grlickov said, we have come to the realization that we have much to adjust and to correct. Our basic orientation will be toward the world of the nonaligned countries, where we meet with some difficulties.

A certain weakening of the unity is a consequence of the internal changes, since the parties and movements in the nonaligned countries have reached a stage when they must abandon their present political strategy, which may be called a national liberation one and build a positive social and economic-political strategy which will advance society.

One strategic aim of the LCY is to (?strive) to insure unity on a new basis, for the old formulas cannot be a basis for preserving it.

In conclusion, Aleksandar Grlickov stressed that the new international economic system is a very important matter for the world and especially for the developing countries. In this respect one should further amplify the Colombo decisions with new proposals.

Disarmament is also an important factor in the class struggle from the point of view of the LCY. This is followed by the policy of detente.

The LCY will continue to strive for an affirmation of the principles of independence in the relations among the parties and movements, for the affirmation of the principles of solidarity with all the democratic forces as real forces of the resistance to capitalism. Communists cannot be preoccupied solely by their mutual relations but must conduct a political dialog on subjects of wider importance and they must lead political actions and realize a higher degree of unity than at present, Aleksandar Grlickov said in conclusion of his interview to Radio Skopje.

GRICKOV DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD292225Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Algeria, where he will make a working visit at the invitation of the National Liberation Front. Traveling with Dr Grlickov are Dimitrije Babic, special adviser in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Zarko Milosevic, chef de cabinet.

Meets With FLN Chairman

LD302337Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 30, (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), had a talk here today with Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the FLN commission for international relations and adviser of President Boumediene. Grlickov arrived for a working visit to Algeria here last night.

In the very cordial and friendly talks characterized by close similarity or identity of views, they discussed international and current questions of the nonaligned countries' movement, above all trends on the African Continent.

The situation in the Mediterranean regions was also considered. In this connection stress was laid on the need for a more active role of the Mediterranean countries' parties and movements in efforts to safeguard these countries' independence, free development and equal cooperation.

Talks Continue

LD312124Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1659 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 31, (TANJUG)--the exchange of views between a FLN and a LOY delegation, headed by Chairman of the FLN Commission for International Relations Slimane Hoffmann and Secretary in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Executive Committee Aleksandar Grlickov respectively, continued in Algiers today.

At the talks the main attention was given to trends in the international workers and progressive movement, with a special reference to the situation prevailing on the African continent. On this occasion too the participants in the talks expressed the identity or great closeness of opinions and assessments.

The two delegations also considered FLN-LOY cooperation. It was noted that it is very fruitful and acquires ever more concrete contents and forms.

MORE ON WORK OF EIGHTH SERBIAN LC CONGRESS

LD010213Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Eighth Serbian League of Communists [LC] Congress, which began 2 days ago in the great hall of the Trade Unions Club in Belgrade, continued its work this morning. Mahmut Bakali presided over the start of the third plenary session.

First of all the delegates adopted the report by the commission for complaints and the decision concerning the 202 complaints sent to the eighth congress. The report by the commission for complaints was submitted by Budimir Vukasinovic, the reporting official.

The plenary session went on to adopt reports on the 2-day work of the congress commissions in which support was given to the standpoints and appraisals in the report on the work of the Serbian LC between the two congresses, the speech by the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the proposed congress documents: The statute of the League of Communists of Serbia and the resolution of the Eighth Serbian LC Congress. Three hundred delegates have been taking part in the discussions in the commissions during the 2 days.

In the report on the work of the commission for self-managing socioeconomic relations and material development, submitted by Velimir Radivojevic, it was emphasized that it is demanded of communists and all other socialist subjects that they should contribute through their active and creative involvement to the acceleration of the process of the self-management association and linking-up of labor and means on the basis of the jointly defined interests and needs of the workers in associated labor. This should contribute to the guaranteeing of a more efficient and rational use of past and present labor.

In the very lively discussion at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, it was noted in the report submitted on behalf of the commission by Marija Todorovic, there had been an all-around study and critical appraisal of the activity of communists in all spheres of life and work and the responsibility underlined of the League of Communists of Serbia for the further construction, development and perfection of the political system. A prime task was the more decisive battle by the League of Communists for the most vital possible functioning of the delegate system.

All the delegates confirmed the appraisal that intranational relations in the republic were stable and developing as an inseparable part of the overall self-management socialist social relations, the development of brotherhood and unity, mutual trust, solidarity and respect for the national individuality of each nation and nationality and their full equality, as the basis of community spirit in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation.

The report on the work of the Commission for the Development of the Serbian LC and Statutory Questions was submitted by Dragoljub Dragosan. He said that during the lively discussion in this commission particular attention had been drawn to the role and tasks of the League of Communists and all the socialist self-management forces in the continued realization of the real prospects of the socialist self-management development of our society. This requires a constantly critical attitude on the part of the League of Communists toward their own and the general social practice in all spheres of life.

In the report by the commission for ideological questions and self-managing transformation of culture, science and education submitted by Mirko Mirkovic the point is stressed, among other things, that in the development of education, science and culture social compact, self-management agreement-reaching and self-management planning are of great importance. The bearers of the planning and development of these activities must be the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor and the working people and citizens in the local communities.

Despite significant effort, it was noted during the discussion in this commission that the material position of education, science and culture was inadequate, particularly regarding investments.

The point is stressed in the report that the income of the basic organizations of associated labor in education, science and culture must depend to an increasing extent on their contribution to the increase of the productivity of labor in the organizations with which they associate and exchange labor and on the overall social productivity.

In the third plenary session the delegates went on to adopt the proposed statute of the League of Communists of Serbia. The changes and amendments to the statute of the Serbian LC were explained by Svetomir Lalovic, the reporting official of the Commission for the Statute.

Among other things, the changes and amendments to the statute of the Serbian CC contain a completely new chapter on the role, tasks and operation methods of the Serbian LC in the political system of socialist self-management democracy. Being sought are solutions which will enable the realization of the role and activity of the League of Communists as the vanguard and revolutionary organization in the entire political system of socialist self-management democracy. Through a series of concrete and not merely declarative solutions the operation is set forth of the organizations and members of the League of Communists in the organizations of associated labor, the sociopolitical organizations and the delegate system as a whole. Also, more definite expression is given to the responsibility of the LC organization for the construction of the admission policy and their commitment to fight consistently for the realization of this policy.

Important changes and amendments have also been made in the parts relating to the commitment of the League of Communists to nurture and develop criticism and self-criticism and to enhance constantly the revolutionary image of the communist.

Particular emphasis was given to the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists and more definite indication given to the content and method of its work. The possibility is provided for by the statute for basic organizations of associated labor, which are large from the economic and the technological view point as well as in the number of workers they employ, forming several basic organizations of the League of Communists.

Election Results Announced

LD010200Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The voting results held last night for the new organs of the LCY of Serbia, members of the LCY organs from the LC of Serbia and delegates to the 11th LCY Congress, were announced at today's plenary session. A new 145-member Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, the Statutory Commission and the Supervisory Commission of the LC of Serbia, 19 members of the LCY Central Committee from the LC of Serbia, members of the LCY Statutory and Supervisory Commission from the League of Communists of this republic and 60 delegates to the 11th LCY Congress were elected.

The Eighth Congress of the LC of Serbia adopted a resolution which determined the most important tasks of the League of Communists of this republic in the forthcoming period. The resolution thoroughly and concretely outlines the tasks in the building of self-managing relations and economic development of the republic, in the affirmation and further building of the political system of self-managing democracy, in the promotion of intranational relations, self-managing transformation of education, culture and science, development of the system of all-people's defense and especially in the development of the role of the League of Communists in the new phase of struggle for self-management.

The delegates of the Eighth Congress of the LC of Serbia sent a letter of greetings to LCY President Tito in which they say: "The 4-year long activity of communists and all working people of our republic, which has been crowned by many victories, confirms the unshakable determination of our peoples and nationalities to persist in the great struggle for socialist self-managing society, for equality, brotherhood and unity, for independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. We shall defend and promote these achievements resolutely and consistently as you have taught us with your example, we shall follow your idea, which has been strengthened by experience, that the road of liberation of labor and man is long and thorny, but that it is for the revolutionaries [words indistinct].

At the end of the congress, in his final speech, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, emphasized the great results achieved in the period since the last congress. "Such results, he said, could be achieved thanks to the unity of the LC of Serbia which was attained in our striving and struggle to implement the decisions of the 10th congress, to further develop self-management, to strengthen brotherhood and unity and to consolidate the independence of our country. We shall continue this way. We shall implement the decisions of this congress and the forthcoming 11th LCY Congress in a resolute and organized manner."

New Statutory Commission Meets

LD010303Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--After the conclusion of the Eighth Congress of the LC of Serbia, the newly elected Commission for Statutory Questions and the Supervisory Commission of the LC of Serbia held their first meetings today. Pavlo Brankovic was elected chairman of the Statutory Commission, while Luka Vlahovic was elected secretary. Srecko Nedeljkovic was elected chairman of the Supervisory Commission, while Gvozden Jevremovic was elected secretary.

Central Committee Elects Officials

LD312310Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)--Immediately after the 8th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia ended today, its newly-elected Central Committee met in session and elected the president and the presidency of the Central Committee.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, the incumbent president was unanimously reelected.

Also unanimously, the following seventeen Central Committee members were elected to the Presidency: Dusan Alimpic, Mahmut Balaki, Vukoje Bulatovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Budimir Vukasinovic, Spiro Galovic, Dusan-Sasa Gligorijevic, Slavko Zecivic Stojan, Stole-Jankovic, Iltaz Kurtesi, Dragomir Milojevic, Zivorad Misic, Djordje Radosavlejevec, Tankosava Simic, Ivan Stambolic, Dusan Okrebic and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic.

A meeting followed immediately of the newly-elected presidency and, from among its members, elected Spiro Galovic as its secretary. It also elected nine executive secretaries: Momcil Baljak, Drcun Dragovic, Eduard Ile, Svetomir Lalovic, Rista Mladenovic, Dr Zarko Papic, Milomir Petrovic, Novak Fodic and Marija Todorovic.

The newly-elected secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Serbia's Central Committee, Spiro Galovic, was born in 1938. Until now he was secretary of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade. He graduated from Belgrade faculty of law, is a member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia since 1956, was a member of the league's university committee, chief editor of student editor of MLADOST, Belgrade city secretary for education and culture and member of the Secretariat of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade.

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